The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1868.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

The Tammany Nominees Elected by Large Majorities.

A. Oakey Hall Mayor Elect—Richard O'Gorman Corporation Counsel.

Tabular Statement of the Voting—Arrests of Illegal Voters.

Yesterday was election day. We announce the fact as a matter of news to the great majority of our citizens, who assuredly were not aware of it. It is a matter greatly to be regretted that so great apathy exists among those classes of the voting population who have the deepest interest in the choice of honest City officials, and who, by making a determined and united effort, might just as well as not have purified the purlieus of the City Hall in the contest of yesterday. It seems to be labor lost, however, to endeavor to arouse the public spirit of our business men, and induce them to realize that they lose in every way by remaining inactive, while the public plunderers quietly slip into the places of trust.

The election passed very quietly, with the exception of some wrangling between the partisans of the Aldermanic factions. There were no great crowds around the polls at any hour of the day. The weather was too cold for out-door loafing and the voters were so few that they did not keep each other waiting long. The total vote for minor offices was not nearly so large in point of fact as the returns would seem to indicate A great many fraudulent votes were undoubtedly cast in some of the districts where the aspirants for City paternal positions were particularly anxious or numerous, or supposed to be nearly evenly matched. Even where this was not the case, most of the voters who visited the polls on this occasion being of the class most given to improper practices, no one would be surprised to hear that they had "repeated" many times from sheer force of habit or with a view to "keeping their hand in," so that when another grand occasion presents itself they will be fully prepared without further instruction to act the part assigned them.

In proportion to the actual number of voters in the City there were probably never so few legal votes polled. The election of a Democratic Mayor and Counsel to the Corporation was so absolutely certain to be the result, that a great many Democrats did not take the trouble to vote because they felt that their ballots were not needed by their candidates, and most of the Republicans kept away from the polls because they were certain that their ballots would do their candidates no good. The number of votes actually polled on either side is very nearly identical with the number of the army of office-seekers on either side. If the new incumbents, in the disposition of their patronage, show an equal degree is disinterestedness with those who gave them their suffrages, they will fill all the lesser offices with their own relations, and draw the salaries themselves.

The Vote for Mayor and Corporation Counsel.

Dist.	Mayor—Conkling, Rep.	Mayor—Hall, Dem.	Corporation Counsel—Eaton, Rep.	Corporation Counsel—O'Gorman, Dem.	The Registry.
FIRST WARD.					
1......	16	602	16	602	946
2......	22	550	22	550	836
3......	26	587	26	587	849
4......	22	315	22	315	469
5......	23	82	23	82	206
6......	29	104	29	104	253
Total.	138	2240	138	2240	3559
SECOND WARD.					
1......	20	53	20	53	227
2......	32	149	33	149	292
Total...	52	202	53	202	519
THIRD WARD.					
1......	34	223	34	223	527
2......	35	112	35	112	302
3......	22	99	22	99	245
4......	6	55	6	55	113
Total...	97	489	97	489	1187
FOURTH WARD.					
1......	55	245	54	245	776
2......	71	737	70	738	989
3......	22	643	23	642	825
4......	20	272	20	272	603
5......	23	307	23	307	544
6......	40	277	40	247	520
7......	18	344	18	344	730
Total.	249	2825	248	2795	4987
FIFTH WARD.					
1......	14	77	14	77	158
2......	18	82	18	81	175
3......	50	256	41	254	538
4......	87	129	87	125	541
5......	16	245	16	245	488
6......	55	292	57	290	536
7......	44	313	44	311	681
8......	29	381	29	381	616
Total.	313	1775	306	1764	3733
SIXTH WARD.					
1......	4	17	4	16	39
2......	7	120	7	121	169
3......	19	317	18	318	587
4......	24	202	23	203	389
5......	19	677	19	677	884
6......	15	588	15	561	850
7......	20	316	20	271	608
8......	17	136	17	132	260
9......	11	523	11	506	586
10......	7	383	7	334	504
11......	9	811	9	792	834
Total.	152	4090	150	3931	5710
SEVENTH WARD.					
1......	40	340	40	330	811
2......	21	853	21	853	1277
3......	56	339	54	324	759
4......	34	301	34	300	470
5......	55	543	55	543	944
6......	83	380	80	380	1044
7......	57	182	57	182	513
8......	74	360	69	365	772
9......	51	418	47	424	846
10......	47	509	44	512	969
11......	50	374	50	374	803
Total.	568	4599	551	4587	9208
EIGHTH WARD.					
1......	23	185	23	185	417
2......	24	230	25	229	422
3......	26	105	25	104	266
4......	43	275	35	281	663
5......	48	120	47	120	306
6......	42	186	42	186	475
7......	48	152	47	153	444
8......	72	203	72	201	540
9......	90	138	90	126	439
10......	53	203	53	202	501
11......	127	246	128	245	602
12......	61	201	59	202	503
13......	48	130	51	128	352
14......	23	152	23	152	284
15......	32	477	29	458	544
16......	48	216	49	213	587
17......	21	184	21	184	406
Total.	829	3,403	819	3,369	7,751
NINTH WARD.					
1......	81	265	76	270	710
2......	117	220	114	222	633
3......	121	221	120	217	620
4......	230	147	234	136	706
5......	210	214	212	205	845
6......	172	154	171	152	682
7......	199	197	198	196	886
8......	74	100	75	99	336
9......	90	94	92	92	414
10......	114	155	115	150	467
11......	173	154	176	150	596
12......	180	159	179	161	657
13......	69	233	69	230	523
14......	130	309	130	307	841
15......	149	208	148	207	690
16......	177	208	178	204	717
17......	41	199	41	200	434
Total.	2327	3237	2328	3198	10707
TENTH WARD.					
1......	61	243	69	244	646
2......	69	210	69	209	580
3......	38	174	38	175	421
4......	62	206	60	204	585
5......	60	235	68	234	652
6......	34	149	33	149	339
7......	94	250	91	252	641
8......	86	212	87	207	624
9......	101	303	101	303	747
10......	143	159	143	157	552
11......	86	216	80	216	524
12......	63	139	63	139	326
Total.	906	2496	892	2489	6637
ELEVENTH WARD.					
1......	31	266	31	263	669
2......	32	202	32	202	425
3......	32	555	32	555	941
4......	19	187	19	188	424
5......	89	262	89	257	756
6......	34	245	35	244	617
7......	20	228	20	228	400
8......	32	428	32	428	728
9......	34	342	34	341	608
10......	17	270	17	270	501
11......	22	207	22	207	343
12......	46	207	47	205	365
13......	59	167	59	169	358
14......	31	188	31	188	354
15......	23	222	23	222	361
16......	33	348	34	347	611
17......	74	195	75	192	382
18......	86	239	87	237	475
19......	90	302	92	299	598
20......	39	156	30	155	311
21......	10	127	10	127	179
22......	14	160	14	160	237
23......	80	220	80	215	477
24......	54	163	55	153	265
25......	45	163	47	162	326
Total.	1049	6739	1046	6014	11711
TWELFTH WARD.					
1......	100	293	101	292	515
2......	121	532	121	532	1118
3......	118	386	118	386	884
4......	130	211	138	199	6 2
5......	74	223	74	223	439
6......	98	113	98	113	514
7......	242	324	246	315	1049
8......	136	181	137	178	461
9......	46	157	45	158	325
10......	53	366	52	365	580
11......	176	363	176	363	809
Total.	1294	3149	1306	3124	7296
THIRTEENTH WARD.					
1......	38	161	39	131	391
2......	68	188	68	185	510
3......	55	242	56	242	545
4......	55	222	55	222	557
5......	85	149	85	149	448
6......	54	259	54	260	627
7......	39	216	39	216	441
8......	45	245	30	246	505
9......	37	188	39	188	369
10......	56	229	57	222	499
11......	87	115	87	110	343
12......	63	227	63	227	492
13......	8	103	10	102	194
14......	69	175	69	175	401
Total.	759	2719	746	2675	6322
FOURTEENTH WARD.					
1......	11	167	9	169	420
2......	7	272	3	272	515
3......	6	223	14	215	395
4......	55	434	55	434	755
5......	34	195	31	194	494
6......	43	366	39	364	775
7......	52	259	51	259	603
8......	23	218	15	226	523
9......	11	274	11	274	537
10......	41	248	41	248	665
11......	19	75	18	75	243
Total.	302	2730	287	2730	5825
FIFTEENTH WARD.					
1......	130	160	128	160	704
2......	88	240	97	232	562
3......	61	200	61	199	545
4......	151	142	151	140	774
5......	77	40	76	40	284
6......	82	69	87	69	413
7......	91	61	98	61	453
8......	77	329	79	329	742
9......	78	70	79	65	437
10......	76	119	68	125	490
11......	74	138	61	150	346
Total.	985	1568	980	1570	5750
SIXTEENTH WARD.					
1......	137	179	141	175	659
2......	84	127	86	125	395
3......	81	152	80	153	385
4......	74	252	73	250	555
5......	100	231	102	230	543
6......	140	164	142	167	579
7......	137	132	136	132	557
8......	108	244	108	246	716
9......	110	314	108	311	721
10......	53	281	54	230	488
11......	116	168	115	164	444
12......	184	179	182	181	698
13......	112	142	113	139	480
14......	161	92	159	92	438
15......	88	138	88	138	385
16......	75	202	75	201	525
17......	28	96	29	94	199
18......	51	110	50	110	261
Total.	1839	3153	1841	3262	9036
SEVENTEENTH WARD.					
1......	63	200	61	200	616
2......	29	150	29	150	411
3......	57	149	51	148	400
4......	51	178	52	177	408
5......	52	211	51	211	568
6......	67	171	67	169	498
7......	107	247	107	246	690
8......	85	142	88	138	449
9......	95	178	94	179	550
10......	155	111	156	110	567
11......	136	180	138	177	622
12......	50	194	48	199	445
13......	30	265	30	269	488
14......	84	177	86	176	520
15......	80	231	85	281	635
16......	14	238	14	239	398
17......	33	318	33	318	568
18......	40	273	38	274	575
19......	64	203	63	204	541
20......	23	87	24	86	233
21......	43	185	43	185	443
22......	25	189	25	189	415
23......	24	178	24	178	389
24......	11	140	11	140	305
25......	53	134	52	132	311
26......	18	171	18	171	298
27......	31	258	31	259	456
28......	1	199	9	199	319
29......	23	163	23	163	367
30......	40	171	40	171	413
31......	60	137	60	136	387
32......	15	182	16	183	348
33......	38	182	41	179	406
34......	12	228	12	229	422
35......	16	301	16	301	551
Total.	1730	6722	1736	6717	16007
EIGHTEENTH WARD.					
1......	77	118	77	118	571
2......	186	81	186	80	742
3......	125	129	125	129	840
4......	158	162	156	160	715
5......	143	200	142	198	701
6......	55	282	55	282	535
7......	49	399	49	400	711
8......	73	236	69	241	556
9......	51	44	51	44	207
10......	53	168	52	169	418
11......	46	118	46	118	296
12......	62	170	54	177	372
13......	52	318	51	319	530
14......	70	297	71	295	599
15......	25	212	20	216	467
16......	12	135	9	139	269
17......	15	233	9	242	425
18......	8	152	7	152	255
19......	18	230	13	234	374
20......	28	237	23	240	405
21......	8	349	7	351	345
22......	16	133	16	133	249
23......	7	120	4	123	190
24......	36	156	35	178	318
Total.	1373	4679	1337	4738	11090
NINETEENTH WARD.					
1......	37	184	37	184	422
2......	45	163	45	163	538
3......	40	79	41	78	273
4......	9	87	9	87	204
5......	53	76	54	74	374
6......	26	196	26	195	474
7......	44	41	45	41	218
8......	48	421	48	421	947
9......	54	66	54	65	292
10......	80	137	80	134	412
11......	41	57	41	57	185
12......	86	123	86	123	359
13......	54	178	54	177	521
14......	92	252	92	251	656
15......	39	86	39	81	223
16......	41	202	42	201	437
17......	42	128	42	129	276
18......	53	205	53	205	478
19......	6	57	6	57	90
20......	60	305	61	302	628
21......	42	82	42	80	184
22......	83	98	83	98	205
23......	48	120	48	119	193
24......	24	68	24	67	115
25......	45	157	44	156	303
26......	19	89	19	88	207
27......	101	190	104	187	463
28......	12	50	12	50	119
29......	64	111	64	111	307
30......	91	97	92	97	278
31......	4	54	4	54	85
Total.	1419	4154	1424	4132	10545
TWENTIETH WARD.					
1......	21	256	21	256	451
2......	54	242	53	245	429
3......	28	180	28	178	321
4......	7	95	7	95	153
5......	22	306	22	308	513
6......	50	380	50	432	741
7......	56	178	56	178	366
8......	78	260	78	249	626
9......	26	225	26	226	552
10......	108	100	108	98	336
11......	48	189	48	180	443
12......	63	109	65	108	359
13......	59	58	59	58	258
14......	66	71	66	71	299
15......	63	71	68	64	291
16......	61	148	61	149	437
17......	52	339	52	331	689
18......	101	197	103	199	641
19......	44	197	43	198	566
20......	59	192	50	193	540
21......	83	202	83	200	596
22......	52	2 8	51	236	549
23......	59	252	60	257	584
24......	36	253	35	254	500
25......	47	140	48	139	357
26......	49	172	48	174	385
27......	41	132	39	135	309
28......	26	77	26	77	208
29......	41	185	41	185	442
Total.	1510	5417	1503	5423	12941
TWENTY-FIRST WARD.					
1......	98	339	98	339	696
2......	28	254	28	254	428
3......	31	252	32	250	485
4......	33	365	33	365	684
5......	25	639	25	639	991
6......	16	564	14	566	958
7......	43	219	43	220	422
8......	36	363	34	366	596
9......	42	393	42	395	624
10......	55	231	52	234	573
11......	33	152	33	152	321
12......	63	211	63	211	481
13......	95	101	96	101	491
14......	105	204	108	199	636
15......	154	302	154	302	905
16......	145	237	145	234	791
17......	157	98	158	95	663
18......	170	96	170	96	695
19......	102	124	102	127	604
Total.	1431	5149	1431	5145	12039
TWENTY-SECOND WARD.					
1......	147	328	147	331	876
2......	67	386	66	387	890
3......	165	154	166	154	674
4......	159	371	160	366	983
5......	97	138	97	138	495
6......	129	239	129	238	653
7......	135	202	138	198	660
8......	121	187	122	188	531
9......	131	232	131	230	634
10......	48	124	48	124	316
11......	68	238	68	238	659
12......	43	190	45	188	431
13......	115	331	115	331	878
14......	60	266	60	266	646
15......	35	361	35	360	715
16......	61	293	61	293	622
17......	57	179	57	179	360
Total.	1638	4219	1645	4209	11023

RECAPITULATION BY WARDS.

Ward.	MAYOR. Conkling, Rep.	MAYOR. Hall, Dem.	CORPORATION COUNSEL. Eaton, Rep.	CORPORATION COUNSEL. O'Gorman, Dem.	The Reg'y.
I..	138	2240	138	2240	3559
II..	52	202	53	202	519
III..	97	489	97	489	1187
IV..	249	2825	248	2795	4987
V..	313	1775	306	1764	3733
VI..	152	4090	150	3931	5710
VII..	568	4599	551	4587	9208
VIII..	829	3403	819	3369	7751
IX..	2327	3237	2328	3198	10707
X..	906	2496	892	2489	6637
XI..	1049	6039	1046	6014	11711
XII..	1294	3149	1306	2724	7296
XIII..	759	2719	746	2675	6322
XIV..	302	2730	287	2730	5825
XV..	985	1568	980	1570	5750
XVI..	1839	3153	1841	3262	9036
XVII..	1730	6722	1736	6717	16007
XVIII..	1373	4679	1337	4738	11090
XIX..	1419	4154	....	....	10545
XX..	1510	5417	....	....	12941
XXI..	1431	5149	1431	5145	12039
XXII..	1638	4.19	....	....	11023
Total...	20960	75054	20864	74803	173583

Total vote of the City, 96,014; total registry, 173,583; Hall's majority, 54,094; O'Gorman's majority, 53,539.

The Vote for Assistant Aldermen.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Haley, Tam.—First Ward, 2,291; Second Ward, 193; Third Ward, 356; Fifth Ward, 1,448. Total, 4 288.

Gray. Moz.—Third Ward, 40; Fifth Ward, 254. Total, 294.

D'Costa, Rep.—First Ward, 110; Second Ward, 2; Third Ward, 159, Fifth Ward, 323. Total, 594.

Haley over D'Costa, 3,694.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Lysaght, Tam.—Fourth Ward, 2,758; Sixth Ward, 2,337. Total, 5,095.

Conroy, Rep.—Fourth Ward, 227; Sixth Ward, 117. Total, 344.

Lysaght over Conroy, 4,751.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Monaghan, Tam. and Moz.—Sixth Ward, 1,667; Fourteenth Ward, 2,868. Total, 4,535.

McIntyre—Sixth Ward, 32. Total 32.

Monaghan over McIntyre, 4,503.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Reilly, Tam. and Dem. Union—Seventh Ward, 3,422.

McNamara, Moz.—Seventh Ward, 1,393.

Abbott, Const. Union—Seventh Ward, 218.

Reilly over McNamara, 2,029.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Robinson, Tam. and Moz—Eighth Ward, 2,636; Ninth Ward, 309; Fifteenth Ward, 109. Total, 3,054.

Fox, Const. Union—Eighth Ward, 411; Ninth Ward, 37. Total, 448.

Draper, Ind.—Eighth Ward, 391; Ninth Ward, 34; Fifteenth Ward, 11. Total, 436.

Jones, Ind.—Eighth Ward, 20; Ninth Ward, 125; Fifteenth Ward, 63. Total, 208.

Bomer—Eighth Ward, 754; Ninth Ward, 133; Fifteenth Ward, 20. Total, 907.

Robinson over Bomer, 2,147.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Hill, Tam.—Thirteenth Ward, 1,516.

O'Connor, Moz. and Dem. Union—Thirteenth Ward, 820.

Ivans, Rep—Thirteenth Ward, 732.

Hill over O'Connor, 696.

Eighth Election District missing.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Hampson, Tam. and Dem. Union—Ninth Ward, 157; Fifteenth Ward, 1,403; Sixteenth Ward, 115. Total, 1,675.

Babbit, Mozart—Fifteenth Ward, 14. Total, 14.

Terhune, Rad. Rep.—Ninth Ward, 173; Fifteenth Ward, 808; Sixteenth Ward, 196. Total, 1,177.

Hampson over Terhune, 498.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Welch, Tam. and Moz.—Tenth Ward, 2,206; Eleventh Ward, 1,322; Seventeenth Ward, 388. Total, 3916.

Brinkman, Dem. Union—Tenth Ward, 1,132; Eleventh Ward, 599; Seventeenth Ward, 241. Total, 1,972.

Welch over Brinkman, 1,944.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Culkin, Tammany and Mozart, Ninth Ward, 1,715.

Haviland, Democratic Union, Ninth Ward, 634.

McVeaney, Republican, Ninth Ward, 2,057.

McVeany over Culkin, 342.

One district in the Sixteenth Ward missing.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Hoffman, Jr., Tam. and Moz.—Seventeenth Ward, 2,159.

Seger, Dem. Union—Seventeenth Ward, 1,597.

Knapp, Rad. Rep.—Seventeenth Ward, 646.

Hoffman over Seger, 562.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Murphy, Tam.—Eighteenth Ward, 209; Twentieth Ward, 693; Twenty-first Ward, 172. Total, 1,074.

Crotty, Moz. and Dem. Union—Eighteenth Ward, 28; Twentieth Ward, 347; Twenty-first Ward, 35. Total, 410.

Pinckney, Rad. Rep.—Eighteenth Ward, 347; Twentieth Ward, 483; Twenty-first Ward, 468. Total, 1,298.

Benning, Ind.—Eighteenth Ward, 35; Twentieth Ward, 196; Twenty-first Ward, 58. Total, 289.

McMullen, Ind.—Eighteenth Ward, 2; Twentieth Ward, 131; Twenty-first Ward, 2. Total, 135.

Pinckney over Murphy, 224.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Daly, Tam. and Mozart—Eleventh Ward, 2.988.

Bowe, Dem. Union, Rad. Rep. and Const. Union—Eleventh Ward, 2,581.

Daly over Bowe, 407.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Gibney, Tam., Sixteenth Ward, 1,573.

Lamb, Mozart and Dem. Union, Sixteenth Ward, 1,225.

Lappin, Rad. Rep., Sixteenth Ward, 1,261.

Gibney over Lappin, 312.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Reilly, Tam. and Dem. Union—Seventeenth Ward, 2,015

Shannon, Mozart—Seventeenth Ward, 737.

McGee, Rad. Rep.—Seventeenth Ward, 825.

Reilly over Shannon, 1,278.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Pettit, Tam.—*Twentieth Ward, 1,710.

Gibson, Moz. and Dem. Union—Twentieth Ward, 1,598.

Turner, Rad. Rep.—Twentieth Ward, 1,021.

Pettit over Gibson, 112.

*Two districts missing.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Houghton, Tam. and Moz., Eighteenth Ward, 2,443.

Scannel, Dem. Union and Const. Un., Eighteenth Ward, 2,120.

Boyd, Rad. Rep., Eighteenth Ward, 753.

Houghton over Scannel, 323.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

Higgins, Tam. and Dem. Union, Twenty-second Ward, 1,905.

Nolan, Moz., Twenty-second Ward, 355.

Cregier, Rad. Rep., Twenty-second Ward, 2,154.

Ulrich, Ind., Twenty-second Ward, 438.

Cregier over Higgins, 249.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

O'Neill, Tam., Twenty-first Ward, 4 030.

Fay, Moz., Twenty-first Ward, 1,609.

O'Neill over Fay, 2,431.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

Jackson, Jr., Tam.—Twelfth Ward, 633; Twenty-second Ward, 342. Total, 975.

McCormick, Moz. and Dem. Union—Twelfth Ward, 330; Twenty-second Ward, 401. Total, 731.

Williams, Rad. Rep.—Twelfth Ward, 338; Twenty-second Ward, 238. Total, 576.

Jackson, Jr., over McCormick, 244.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

Cunningham, Tam., Nineteenth Ward, 1,767.

Moore, Moz. and Dem. Union, Nineteenth Ward, 1,434.

Perly, Rad. Rep., Nineteenth Ward, 897.

Cunningham over Moore, 333.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Lynch, Tammany, Twelfth Ward, 878; Nineteenth Ward, 202. Total, 1080.

Shelley, Mozart, Twelfth Ward, 277; Nineteenth Ward, 391. Total, 668.

Halloran, Democratic Union, Twelfth Ward, 569; Nineteenth Ward, 61. Total, 630.

Roberts, Radical Republican, Twelfth Ward, 925; Nineteenth Ward, 419. Total, 1,344.

Hart, Independent, Twelfth Ward, 267; Nineteenth Ward, 76. Total, 343.

Roberts over Lynch, 264.

The Vote for School Commissioners.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Brennan, Tam., Moz. and Dem. Union—First Ward, 2,249; Second Ward, 198; Third Ward, 498; Fourth Ward, 2,741; Fifth Ward, 1,732; Sixth Ward, 4,144; Eighth Ward, 3,019. Total, 14,581.

Terwilliger, Rep.—First Ward, 112; Second Ward, 38; Third Ward, 97; Fourth Ward, 277; Fifth Ward, 330; Sixth Ward, 58; Eighth Ward, 1,081. Total, 1,993.

Brennan over Terwilliger, 12,588.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Small, Tam., Moz., and Dem. Union—Seventh Ward, 4,991; Tenth Ward, 3,318; Thirteenth Ward,* 2,551; Fourteenth Ward, 2,936. Total, 13,796.

Brummell, Rep.—Thirteenth Ward, 617. Total, 617.

Small over Brummell, 13,179.

*Eighth Election District missing.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Lewis, Tam.—Ninth Ward, 2,672; Sixteenth Ward, 2,647. Total 5,319.

Vance, Rep.—Ninth Ward, 2,814; Sixteenth Ward, 2,225. Total, 5,039.

Lewis over Vance, 280.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Kaiser, Tam. and Moz.—Eleventh Ward, 3,937; Seventeenth Ward, 5,141; total, 9,078.

Taylor, Dem. Union and Rad. Rep.—Eleventh Ward, 3,146; Seventeenth Ward, 3,128. Total, 6,274.

Kaiser over Taylor, 2,804.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

O'Donnell, Tam. and Moz.—Fifteenth Ward, 251; Seventeenth Ward, 2,515. Total. 2,766.

McGuire, Dem. Union—Fifteenth Ward, 86; Seventeenth Ward, 2,033. Total, 2,119.

Warren, Rep.—Fifteenth Ward, 2,137; Seventeenth Ward, 1,379. Total, 3,516.

Warren over O'Donnell, 750.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Buck, Tam.—Twentieth Ward, 5,209; Twenty-first Ward, 4,919. Total, 10,128.

Wilder, Rep.—Twentieth Ward, 1,509; Twenty-first Ward, 1,595. Total, 3,104.

Buck over Wilder, 7,024.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Hawks, Tam.—Eleventh Ward, 2,903; Nineteenth Ward, 3,411; Twenty-second Ward, 3,125. Total, 9,439.

Smith, Moz.—Twenty-second Ward, 858. Total, 855.

Allen, Rep.—Eleventh Ward, 1,552; Nineteenth Ward, 2,056; Twenty-second Ward, 1,865. Total, 5,473.

Hawks over Allen, 3,966.

Vote for School Trustees by Wards.

First Ward—William Kenney, Dem., 2,234; John F. Battersby, Rep., 112.

Second Ward—John Robinson, Dem., Union and Rep., 232; no opposition candidate.

Third Ward—Michael McCann, Tam. and Dem. Union, 299; James M. Mimne, Mozart, 146.

Fourth Ward—Thomas White, Tam., Mozart and Dem. Union, 2,795; no opposition candidate.

Fifth Ward—Cornelius Quinn, Tam., 1,453; Joseph F. Graham, Mozart and Rep., 612.

Sixth Ward—John Haik, Tam. and Mozart, 4,125; no opposition.

Seventh Ward.—Dennis J. Twigg, Tam. and Moz., 4,375; Joseph P. Jardine, Rep., 642.

Eighth Ward.—David S. Page, Tam. and Moz., 3,995; Nathaniel P. West, Dem. Union, 14. To fill vacancy—Geo. W. Van Vorst, Tam and Moz., 2,886; Matthias Clark, Rep., 1,206; P. Geer, 21.

Ninth Ward—William J. Van Arsdale, Tam. and Mozart, 2,719; James W. Farr, Rep., 2 769.

Tenth Ward—Alonzo Truesdale, Tam., 2,276; Hugo Gorsch, Dem. Union, 979. Vacancy—Benj. F. Schafer, Tam., 3,009; no opposition candidate.

Eleventh Ward—Edward Muchling, Tam., 3,939; Lewis S. Goebel, Rep., 2,532. Vacancy—Samuel Cregan, Rep., 3,073; Richard O'Sullivan, Tam., 3,913.

Twelfth Ward—Patrick Dunigan, Tam., 2,599; Harvey H. Gregory, Rep., 1,728.

Thirteenth Ward—Joseph T. Ellery, Rep, 1,296; Richard Ivans, Ind., 961; James Mahon, Tam., 889.

Fourteenth Ward—Patrick Collins, 2,882. No opposition candidate.

Fifteenth Ward—Charles D. Brown, Tam., 1,608; Jacob Story, Rep., 893. For vacancy—J. Walker Fowler, Tam., 1,541; G. W. Clark, Rep., 967.

Sixteenth Ward—Arthur Ahmuty, Tam. and Moz., 2,533; John G. McNary, Rep, 2,151.

Seventeenth Ward—John R. Hennessey, (Tam.,) 3,281; Martin B. Brown, (Rep.,) 2 504; Michael Hahn, (Dem. U.,) 2,390; M. O'Reilly, (Ind.,) 257. Hennessey over Brown, 777.

Eighteenth Ward—Lewis Kelley, (Tam. and Con. U.,) 4,283; Frederick E. Mather, (Rep.,) 1,175; Vacancy, Andrew Scheurmann, (Tam.,) 4,725; Geo. S. Drew, (Rep.,) 1,171.

Nineteenth Ward—Timothy Daly, Tam., 3,306; James R. Davis, Rep., 2,180.

Twentieth Ward—Michael Roach, Moz., 2,677; Valentine Mauck, Tam., 2,677; Henry D. Lapaugh, Rep., 1,467.

Twenty-first Ward—Henry McCabe, Tam., 4,098; Christopher Pullman, Rep., 1,921; G. W. Decker, Dem. U. 472; Frank G. Cairns, Moz. 93. Vacancy—Wm. Lummis, Tam., 4,429; Abbot Hodgeman, Rep., 1,914.

Twenty-second Ward — Michael O'Brien, Moz., 1,718; Michael Gron, Tam. and Dem. Union, 1,694; Anton Brenner, Tam., 819; John H. Morris, Rep., 742.

Illegal Voting.

The contests for Aldermanic honors in the various Wards were so exciting as to occasion such extra exertion upon the part of various voters as to bring them into the custody of the law. The following cases were passed upon by Judge **MANSFIELD**, at the Essex Market Police Court:

A man swore in his vote in the Nineteenth District of the Eleventh Ward as Thomas Brown, No. 102 Avenue C, and afterward repeated the operation in the Twenty-fifth District of the Eleventh Ward, except that he there styled himself William Masterson, of No. 324 East Seventh-street. He was held for trial at the Special Sessions.

A person offered to vote in the Eighth District of the Thirteenth Ward as John Brady, of No. 34 Willett-street, and Officer **SPENSE** being informed that his name was **BENNETT**, took him into custody. He was attended to Court by the challenger who insisted on the dismissal of the complaint, but an affidavit being made by the officer he was required to appear at the Special Sessions.

EDWIN THOMAS was seen to vote in his own name on each occasion, in the Third District of the Seventh Ward and in the Tenth District of the Tenth Ward. He was held for trial.

A like disposition was made of the case of **HENRY BROWN**, who was charged with illegal voting in the Eleventh Ward. In addition to these cases several who had been arrested for the same offence were discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

Before Justice **LEDWITH** at the Jefferson Market Police Court, the following persons were arraigned for illegal voting in the districts specified:

WILLIAM DARLING *alias* Gilligan, Seventh District, Eighteenth Ward.

ANDREW CUNNINGHAM, Fourteenth District, Eighteenth Ward.

JAMES KELLY, First District, Fifteenth Ward.

JOHN POWERS, Tenth District, Ninth Ward.

WILLIAM REILLEY, Tenth District, Eighteenth Ward.

THOMAS WALTERS, Fourteenth District, Eighteenth Ward.

CHARLES DAVIS, Seventh District, Eighteenth Ward.

WILLIAM AULLEN, Tenth District, Ninth Ward.

JAMES CLARK, Thirteenth District, Ninth Ward.

WILLIAM MOORE, Thirteenth District, Ninth Ward.

EDWARD MANN, Eighteenth District, Eighteenth Ward.

JOHN MCGOLDRICK, Twenty-first District, Eighteenth Ward.

EDGAR WALSH, Fourth District, Eighteenth Ward.

PETER HOYT, Seventeenth District, Ninth Ward.

THOMAS WHALEN, Fourteenth District, Eighteenth Ward.

All of these parties were held in the sum of $300 bail each to appear for trial. There were several others who were discharged in consequence of the evidence being insufficient. Those held had in many instances only attempted to vote, and had been arrested before their purpose had been accomplished.

The following additional arrests were made in the several Wards of the City on charges of illegal voting:

THOMAS KELLY and **EDWARD JOHNSON** were arrested in the Twelfth District, in the Ninth Ward, for attempting to vote illegally, they having no residence in the Ward. They were held over night.

SAMUEL MUNSON and **GEORGE WILCOX** were also arrested in the Ninth Ward, for attempting to vote at the Fifteenth District, when they had no legal residence therein. **JAMES RUSSELL** was arrested at the Seventeenth District, and **ROBERT BLACK** at the Fourteenth District, on the same charges. They were also held.

JOSEPH CORNELL was arrested for an attempt to deposit an illegal vote in the Second District in the Second Ward, he having offered to vote under another man's name, while intoxicated.

JAMES BURNS was arrested in the Fourth Ward for attempting to vote illegally at the Sixth District. He was subsequently discharged by Justice **QUINN**, at the Tombs Police Court.

MICHAEL FROST was arrested in the Seventh Ward for attempting to vote at the Tenth District under the name of John Lot. The Inspector ordered his arrest.

DESTRUCTION OF FORT LAFAYETTE.

The Fort in Ruins—A Terrible Explosion Anticipated—Exodus of the Surrounding Population—The Burning Fort Abandoned—The Panic Over—The Deserted Homes Protected by the Police.

Fort Lafayette was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. That is the briefest manner of announcing an occurrence frought with so much fear and trembling—so much dread apprehension of terrible calamity as was this. Ordinarily people live in terror of fire, especially when its flames threaten to consume their dwellings besides imperiling their lives, but this is merely on account of close proximity. The case is different, however, when a whole community takes to itself alarm, and, in broad daylight, seeks to move in a body, as in the days of the ancient Abraham, to a place of safety. The fire at Fort Lafayette was one that caused considerable and widespread panic along the shore above and below the fort. The fire began at 12:45 o'clock, and, like many fires, originated in a very simple way. Some carpenters were at work on the roof of the fort. Owing to the extreme coldness of the weather they lighed a fire, and the sparks from the chimney fell upon the shingles on the roof of a temporary building inside the fort, close to the casemates. No sooner had the first shingle caught than the flames began to spread, and in about three minutes there was a flame occupying a circle of about twenty feet, continuing to extend each way. The workmen seeing that there was danger, immediately set to work to remove their tools and tool-chests; but before they had dragged them far they felt the necessity of making their escape without their tools, and at this point they realized the awful fact that they were hemmed in so as to render escape by any ordinary exit impossible. In this plight they had to extemporize means for being let down over the outer wall, and by that means they escaped, leaving the flames to gather strength and to extend with fearful rapidity without let or hindrance. So far as could be ascertained there were but two soldiers in the fort, and one woman, in charge. It is usual at this season of the year to keep no greater force than this in that fort, the main garrison being in Fort Hamilton. This slender garrison escaped as soon as possible. As soon as possible thereafter, the Metropolitan Police-boat, under command of Capt. **HARTT**, made its appearance off the fort, and in a short time a powerful stream of water was directed upon the burning and defenceless defence of New-York harbor, but to little purpose, for the strong northwest wind that blew at the time dissipated the water into spray almost as soon as it left the nozzle of the hose on board the boat. Two tugboats also came to the aid of the Police-boat, one of which sent another powerful stream toward the burning pile, but to as little purpose as the first one; the second tugboat got aground and the crew exhausted their energies getting back into deep water, and in a short time, owing to the imminent danger from explosion, all the boats left. This course was adopted more particularly because their efforts in throwing water were of so little consequence. Their good intentions not being enough, they left with their best wishes. Thus abandoned, the immense quantity of timber in the fort continued to burn with vigor. The leaving of the boats and the continuance of the fire began to be a subject of comment in the neighborhood. It began to be rumored that from fifty to sixty tons of powder were in the magazine, and that this immense charge was in danger of exploding any moment, should the flames reach it; and this danger was asserted to be certain. This information gained additional credence by an officer, name not known, coming from the direction of the fort, and exclaiming: "We'll all be in hell in twenty minutes." This terrible assertion flew as if with electric haste among the community, through a circuit of half a mile from the fort. Terror and alarm took possession of men, women and children. To save their lives was the first instinct. All the comforts of home, except their own society, were left behind. Doors were locked behind them, and all the household treasures, including the wearing apparel, except that in use, were left, and the people residing in the vicinity of Fort Hamilton and within a radious of half a mile, might be seen moving in phalanxes in various directions, but mostly in the direction of Brooklyn, seeking for a refuge from the impending danger. Not a few families acted with greater deliberateness and packed up their domestic chattels and departed, leaving the empty mansions to be demolished if need be, or transferred to the bay or to Staten Island by the force of the expected explosion. In this wild confusion Capt. **BROWN** and his reserve force from the Forty-eighth Precinct, near Green Wood, found things when they marched upon the scene. And still the exodus was going on when Inspector **FOLK** appeared on the ground, about 5 o'clock in the evening. At this time shells were bursting and their fragments flying in the air with rocket's splendor, and in such a style of confusion as might properly describe the operations of the horror-stricken populace. These informal explosions convinced the panic-stricken, that more imminent danger surrounded them, and intensified their terror. The fort was becoming—had become a furnace. The flames protruded from some of the casemates opposite the Staten Island shore as much as twenty to twenty-five feet. As the curtain of night fell, it was to magnify the grandeur of the awful spectacle, and, gorgeous as it was, attractive as it was, thousands who went thither, on foot and on cars, soon began to anticipate peril and left in great bodily fear. It will not be wondered at that the fire was so speedy, so hot and so vehement in its port-hole demonstrations, when it is stated that one hundred thousand feet of new lumber, and a large number of shingles were lying inside the fort preparatory to projected alterations and repairs. The carpenter work in process was being conducted under the superintendence of Mr. **LANE**, and from our latest intelligence, the fire started from an effort made by the workmen to warm their dinners in one of the fire-places, when the chimney, being filled with soot, caught fire and emitted sparks from the top, which fell on the shingles as before stated.

Inspector **FOLK** discovered that a plot had been conceived by some soldiers to make a descent upon a certain house in the neighborhood, and ample provision was made for administering a warm reception to any persons who might put in an appearance with malicious intent. Before the Inspector left the ground he made such details as were necessary to protect all the abandoned property in the neighborhood for the night, Capt. **BROWN** and his officers appeared resolved to brave cold, or any other reasonable privation, to keep thieves at bay, if they should make any approach to any vacated house.

We are indebted to Lieut. **BARBOR**, of the First Artillery, at Fort Hamilton, for facilities extended in an effort made to master an inside view of the burning fort. The boat detailed by the Lieutenant did its work well in bearing us to the spot; but after having been more than sufficiently roasted with the intense heat of the blazing furnace, the aforesaid boat seemed to do a nobler thing in helping our little party to beat a retreat to the mainland.

Fort Hamilton is under the command of Major **MADIER**. Fort Lafayette was in charge of a corporal's guard, detailed daily. The family of Mr. **CHURCH**, who reside on the bluff which commands a view of the harbor at that point, is about the only one having the temerity to brave all the dangers. They did not leave, and Mr. **CHURCH** stated that he intended to remain and take his chances. As we left the scene at nearly 11 o'clock last night, the conflagration was still in progress, illuminating the whole region for miles, and constituting a terrible beacon to ships inward bound. The tall and stately flagstaff which stood in the centre of the fort yard was, as we left the scene behind us, a column of fire, its flame paying such variable pranks as were incited by the wind, which was still blowing fresh. We were assured that all danger of the magazine exploding was over, and that, instead of fifty or sixty tons of powder being in store, there were about ten tons, or less.

Thus ends Fort Lafayette, the service of which during the late rebellion will live in history. It was erected in 1812, and then received the name of Fort Diamond. Subsequently, at about the time of **LAFAYETTE'S** visit to this country, its name was changed as a mark of honor to that distinguished General. It was built of brown stone and heavy timbers. It contained eighty guns, in two tiers and barbette. At present it is impossible to estimate the value of the property thus destroyed.

THE ERIE WAR.

The Motion to Vacate the Order Appointing Jay Gould Receiver.

Arguments of Judge Noah Davis and Messrs. Stoughton, Field and O'Conor, of Counsel in the Case.

The argument which was commenced on Monday before Judge Nelson, of the United States Circuit Court, in the Erie Railway case, was resumed at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment. As our readers are aware, this is a motion to vacate an order which was made last week by Judge Blatchford, appointing Mr. Jay Gould a receiver of over eight millions of dollars of the proceeds of unauthorized stock of the Erie Company.

ARGUMENT OF JUDGE NOAH DAVIS.

Judge Davis said he appeared in behalf of Mr. Henry E. Davies, the receiver appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, who had petitioned this Court to set aside the appointment of Mr. Jay Gould here made, and to recognize him as the legally appointed receiver. He would assume, first, that the State Court, in appointing Judge Davies receiver, was governed not only by a regard for the rights and interests of the parties concerned, but also by the highest public considerations. No objection to him, on the ground of unfitness or any other, had been made until the affidavit on that subject and the argument yesterday; and as to the general question of the propriety of appointing a receiver in the case, the other side were estopped from raising that question by their own papers and their previous action in seeking and obtaining the appointment of a receiver, Mr. Jay Gould. Mr. Davis went on to discuss the comparative fitness or unfitness of the two receivers appointed by the State Court to the United States Court respectively, arguing that Judge Davies was a fit and proper person to be confirmed as receiver, and that Jay Gould was not. He denied the allegation, made on the other side, that the appointment of Judge Davies had been upon a printed order, and was therefore prearranged, and states the fact to be that the printed order submitted to the Court had been rejected, and that the order under which Judge Davies became receiver was not settled in detail until the 25th of November, two days after the appointment was actually made. In regard to the power of the receiver so appointed, he cited a decision of the Court of Appeals, reported in 5 Selden, that by virtue of the changes in the practice made by the code, such an appointment clothes the receiver with power over the entire estate from the date of the order making the appointment. Judge Davies, he said, had filed his bond as receiver on the morning of the 24th of November, the effect of which was to vest him with power over the whole of the property of the corporation from the date of the order appointing him; and although the order as settled on the 25th limited his right to take possession of certain specified property of the Company, yet he stood in this case before the Court holding a legal title as receiver to the property of every kind of the Erie Railway Company. This being so, he claimed that the receiver appointed by the United States Court ought to give way before him. He made this claim, first, upon the ground that the appointment of that receiver was obtained by deception and collusion; and in proof of this he cited the fact that, in violation of an injunction of the State Court prohibiting the taking of any steps to dispose of the property in question, and while the motion made in that Court for the appointment of a receiver, was actually being argued on the evening of the 23d of November, the Erie Railway Company, 'by a third party, had come before a Judge of the United States Court, and upon a bill hastily drawn in the name of Whelpley, (the allegations in which the Company's attorney had in effect acknowledged to be true) obtained the appointment of raeceiver, who was authorized by the bill to take possession of an unlimited amount of the moneys and securities of the road; although the suit of Whelpley on its face only involved a comparatively paltry sum. But further, this plainly collusive action of the Erie Company was in direct violation of the injunction of the State tribunal, which had already obtained jurisdiction of the matter, and he thought that even if it were put upon the principle of comity between courts, the United States Court would say that such flagrant disregard of a State tribunal should not be tolerated. He would not, however, put it upon that ground, but would argue the question upon its merits. Apart from the fact that the appointment of Jay Gould by a Judge of the United States Court had been fraudulently and collusively obtained, he contended, as a legal proposition, that Receiver Davies, holding by his appointment a general title to *all* the property, had the superior claim, and that Mr. Gould, if recognized at all, must take in subordination to Receiver Davies, and must account to him. The powers of Mr. Gould as a receiver were limited, and when he should have exhausted them, who was to take the surplus of the property? Clearly the receiver of the whole property, appointed by the State Court. The way to get free from the embarrassment created by these conflicting appointments was for the United States Court to recognize Mr. Davies as the legal receiver, who would then be clothed with full power to deal with the rights of all parties concerned. Even if any right of action would then exist in other parties growing out of their holding spurious stocks, there would be no necessity for their coming into Court; they could present their claims to the receiver, and he could adjudicate them; and they could not sue the receiver, because in that position he would be merely the arm of the Court outstretched to protect this property, and it had been decided that in such a case he could no more be sued than the Court itself. This would be at once the easiest and the most just way of settling the matter.

Judge Nelson—I want to call you attention, Mr. Davis, to a question that may be in this case, and may perhaps affect the issue that you are particularly concerned in, and that is, what effect will the making of Mr. Belmont a party in the case of Whelpley *vs.* The Erie Railway Company, by this auxiliary and supplemental proceeding, and by reason of which he will be entitled to all the benefits of the suit as if he had been an original party—what effect will that position of his have upon his suit in the State Court?

Mr. Davis—That, perhaps, had better be answered by Mr. Belmont's counsel, Mr. Rapallo.

Mr. Rapallo—I will answer your Honor's question. The suit in the State Court is founded upon the right of Mr. Belmont as a holder of *legal* stock of the Erie Railway Company. He is also the holder of additional stock, which is spurious, and it is as a holder of that spurious stock that he prays to be made a party to this suit. There is, therefore, no inconsistency in his positions in the different suits.

Mr. O'Conor—He is a creditor in the one case, and in the other he is a stockholder, interested in having the trust well performed by his trustees.

ARGUMENT OF MR. STOUGHTON.

Mr. Stoughton said that in respect to the removal of Mr. Gould some singular circumstances had taken place. There was nothing false or deceptive about the suit. Belmont asked to remove Gould, first, because he had been fraudulently elected; secondly, because he was alleged to have been concerned in the issuing of fraudulent bonds, and thirdly, because he had used the funds of the Company for unlawful purposes. Gould was a person of unblemished reputation—a man who had done all in his power to further the interests of his trust. He was not one of those persons whom we meet in every-day life, willing to discharge a duty for the gains it brings. His heart and soul was in his professional calling. Men who do faithfully attend their professional avocations are frequently maligned by those who either envy their success or wait with anxiousness to supplant them. It had been asserted that there were many reasons why the order by Judge Blatchford should be set aside, but he denied there had been a good cause for setting the order aside. He contended that Judge Davies had been appointed a receiver by Judge Sutherland without jurisdiction. When the facts of the case were placed before the eyes of conscientious men it would be seen that Judge Davies was no receiver at all. But even if he had been, it should be remembered that he was, in coming before the Court, violating an injunction granted by Judge Barnard, staying him from proceeding until a rehearing and rearguing about the original appointment. The affairs of the Company were in such an intricate state as to require some first-class supervision. The Company wanted a man who understood the history of the future prospects of the road. Mr. Gould was looked upon by all who had the pleasure and the privilege of his acquaintance, as a man who, of all others, could satisfactorily adjust their differences. He was the Treasurer chosen at the last election, and Judge Blatchford made him an officer of the Court, and required him to give a bond of $1,000,000. Counsel regretted that for this act of the Judge, counsel opposed should express sentiments of malignity against it. He hoped that the appointment of Judge Davies, with his control over $100,000,000, would be of short duration. It might be true that the legal title of the whole property of the Erie Railway Company, real and personal, vested in Receiver Davies the very moment he had filed his bond; but he would not say that the stay of Judge Barnard operated in divesting Receiver Davies of his legal title, or restrained him from the exercise of certain rights which the legal owner, under certain circumstances, might have exercised. Mr. Gould moved only as the owner of $40,000 worth of stock, and was clothed with the power of raising $8,000,000. It was absurd to argue from the authorities quoted by opposing counsel that a man in the position of Mr. Gould could be an interested party, though an officer of the Company. Counsel strongly condemned the appointment of Judge Davies with uncontrolled power over $100,000,000 worth of property upon a one-million bond. He could not see that Court of Equity had power to appoint a trustee to a receivership, when in its opinion such appointment would be for the benefit of the parties directly interested in the case. There had from time to time been many false and vexatious statements published with reference to this case, but those reports savored of a sensational character. Many letters had been written and put in circulation for the purpose of promoting this stock-gambling proceeding, of which Belmont's suit was another link. It was mere idle twaddle to say that Gould could control the entire directory. Such men as composed the directory were not of that weak-minded class. Had not the unanimous election of Gould proved the confidence which the stockholders reposed in him? Why, therefore, was he to be displaced in order to allow an entire stranger to be foisted on the Company as uncontrolled receiver? It had been stated that there were many and very grevious complaints against Gould. One was that he falsely issued $20,000,000 so as to control the election and ensure his own election. It was put forward on information and belief, but it was distinctly and flatly contradicted by men who should know it if it was a fact. It was mere bosh to say that Lane, Fisk and Gould could override and hoodwink the other seven directors. Not a single charge made against Gould remained without extinct and explicit denial. It was well known to the Directors that Mr. Gould had behaved himself with propriety and honesty, otherwise they would not have reposed such confidence in him. Counsel then went on to ask what were the other complaints against Jay Gould? They simply amounted to this, that he took too active a part in looking after his own interests. He asked, also, what had been done by Mr. J. Gould since he was appointed by the Court as receiver to render it advisable to vacate that order? He contended that nothing had occurred to cast a blemish on his character. With respect to the issue of convertible bonds, he maintained that all railroad companies had power, under the general law, to issue such convertible bonds, as had been repeatedly done by the Vanderbilt roads. No later than last year the Vanderbilt roads issued convertible bonds to build a road in the Dominion of Canada. There were, of course, two petitions in the suit, one of which asked the admission of Mr. Belmont as defendant, for the purpose of defending his rights as owner of certain stock in the road, of the same kind owned by the complainant in the suit. The other petition was for the removal of Mr. Gould from his position as receiver, and the appointment of Judge Davies to fill his place. The first petition on its face admitted the validity of the proceedings taken before Judge Blatchford for the appointment of a receiver by the petitioner now endeavoring to come in and receive benefit from that suit. In reality Judge Davies had never been appointed receiver. The Company had, in reality, no receiver when Mr. Gould was appointed. Counsel spurned with contempt the charges of collusion in obtaining the appointment of Mr. Gould as receiver, contending that the appointment was made in a proper suit, and was an eminently proper appointment. Counsel then spoke of and compared the claims of Mr. Gould and Judge Davies to the receivership. He contended that the course of Mr. Gould and his coadjutors had been one eminently calculated to promote the interests of the Company. Mr. Judd's administration of the affairs of the Company was able, honest and praiseworthy in every respect. The parties now complaining against Mr. Gould—Frank Work and Daniel Drew—had, by their unscrupulous actions and stock-gambling operations, despite the protests of Messrs. Gould and Fisk, put the very existence of the Company in jeopardy, and made its name a by-word and a jest. Counsel concluded by stating he was ready to disprove all assertions made against the character of Mr. Gould, whose conduct, while connected with the Company, was unblemished.

ARGUMENT OF MR. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

Mr. D. D. Field then rose and said: After the elaborate and able argument of his learned brother and associate his task was comparatively easy. It remained for him only to gather up the scattered threads of the discussion. Out of the mass of affidavits and counteraffidavits it may be possible to take out and separate the material parts, and lay them before the Court for his Honor's consideration. On the 23d of November, a week ago yesterday, an order was made in this case by a Judge of this Court, though entered as of a stated term of the Court, appointing Mr. Jay Gould receiver, and directing the Erie Railroad Company to transfer to him as such receiver, so much of the money, cash and securities of the corporation as would suffice to repay the plaintiff, and those similarly situated, the moneys they had originally paid out in the purchase of certain stock of the Erie Railroad Company. Nothing could be more indefinite than the order so made and the prayer for it. His Honor would observe that the order did not specify of what he is to be receiver, neither does it specify the amount of money or securities. It is that Jay Gould, Esq., be and is hereby appointed receiver of the defendants (the Erie Railroad Company) to the extent prayed for in the fifth paragraph of the bill. Such was the language of the order, and then came the inquiry, "What was the prayer in the fifth paragraph of the bill?" That during the pendency of this action a receiver to the defendant may be appointed. That is all—that during the pendency of this case a receiver may be appointed—not one word of what he is to be appointed receiver of—and that the defendant (the Erie Company) may be ordered, by an interlocutory order to any such receiver, a sufficient amount of money, cash, or securities to enable such receiver to repay to the plaintiff, and all others, the full amount of money paid by them on the purchase of any such stock. Now, in the first place, who were they in whose behalf this suit was instituted? They were described in the first paragraph of the prayer of the bill. The language was very remarkable, and counsel read and commented upon it. In the first place, who are the persons and what is the stock thus mentioned? This case has been argued as if it was the issue of the $20,000,000 worth of stock. Counsel here read the fifth paragraph of the bill, reciting the issue of the $200,000 worth of convertible bonds to Henry N. Smith, the conversion by Smith of the same into stock, and the subsequent sale by Smith to the plaintiff of 1,000 such shares, and prayed to have an adjudication respecting the validity of this class of stock by the Court. The paragraph further recited that all the other purchasers from Smith were in similar predicament, and prayed relief also for them. Commenting upon the ninth paragraph of the bill, Mr. Field remarked upon its vagueness; the number of persons holding this stock, which was said to be under a cloud, because of certain stories set in circulation in reference to it, was not stated. The amount of money paid by holders of such stock, or any of them, was not stated in the order or in the complaint. The only amount of stock specified was one thousand shares, but what was paid for them was not stated. The bill was to be brought in behalf of the plaintiff himself, and of all others similarly circumstanced, but it was nowhere stated who owned such stock, or whether they owned five thousand shares or only one share. The receiver (Mr. Gould) was appointed simply as "receiver of the defendant, and that the defendant is ordered," &c., an appointment so indefinite that no person could understand it. Belmont and Lucke simply asked that they may be allowed to intervene, and that Mr. Gould may be removed and Judge Davies may be appointed receiver. Judge Davies asks only protection of the Court in the premises. This, in short, was the case presented. Shall Mr. Gould, appointed a week ago by a Judge of this Court, be removed and Judge Davies be appointed in his place, and shall Mr. Belmont be suffered to intervene? The first question to be discussed was shall Mr. Gould be removed? And the first question to be asked in determining that matter was, had anything occurred since the 23d of November, when Mr. Gould was appointed, to require his removal? Had he done or suffered to be done a single act since, which altered his relation to the Court, or which justified or required his removal? From all that appeared, or that was even alleged, it could not be inferred that in aught could Mr. Gould have acted more correctly. There was no complaint even attempted on this head. That question disposed of, the second arose: Was there any imposition practiced upon the Court in obtaining the order appointing Mr. Gould. Counsel submitted there was none; the bill contained nothing untrue and omitted nothing necessary to the determination of the question presented, viz., whether the twenty-eighth section of the General Railroad act, gave the Directors authority to issue convertible bonds. If the suit was friendly that could not alter the circumstances, because the practice of the Federal Courts not providing for the submission of a controversy without action, the only recourse possible for the determination of a controversy where the parties are not personally hostile is by a friendly suit, which suits are of frequent occurrence and are not discouraged by the Courts. The Dartmouth College case was an instance. The next point Mr. Field discussed was, was there any deception practiced on the Court in respect to the fitness of Mr. Gould to be receiver? Nothing was untrue contained in the affidavits or papers. The next consideration was, who objected to Mr. Gould? It was not (counsel said) from the parties to the suit, but Mr. Belmont and another, who, as receiver, sought to get hold of the money, that the complaint comes. Mr. Belmont had a suit of his own in the State courts in which a receiver had been appointed. He could get in that Court all the relief he was entitled to. Mr. Belmont's receiver asked the protection of this Court in the premises. Counsel wanted to know what protection he needed. If there were funds in the hands of an officer of this Court, and any person interested thinks them in danger, let him ask the Court for better protection. But it appeared unseemly in a suit, for the officer—for Judge Davies—to seek the displacement of the present incumbent, simply that he might have his office. But, putting the question of taste out of the matter, and supposing that Mr. Belmont and Judge Davies had a proper *locus standi* here, what did they disclose the Court did not know when it appointed Mr. Jay Gould receiver. There was nothing against Mr. Gould but insinuations; it was alleged—first, that he was concerned in the issue of convertible bonds; second, that he procured his election by fraudulent means; and third, that he had used the money of the Company for his private pur-

(*Continued on Eighth Page.*)

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Elections—Scenes in Different Boroughs—The System of Voting—Strength of British Customs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1868.

Yesterday was a day of great excitement in every part of London, and in many parts of the country, the borough elections having been then, for the most part, decided. The general result confirms the anticipations I have expressed in these letters for months past—the triumph falls to the Liberals, but it is not uncheckered by reverses. Mr. JOHN STUART MILL has been compelled to give place to a Conservative in Westminster, and finds himself without a seat in Parliament. This loss to his party is unanimously attributed to the offensive course he has taken in dictating to the constituencies all over the country, and to his open alliance with all the Atheists who have presented themselves. A still greater loss is that of Mr. HENRY AUSTIN BRUCE, a very able man. In the City of London two seats have been won by the Conservatives, and Baron ROTHSCHILD is one of the members who have been ousted. He will doubtless be keenly mortified at his defeat. Down to the very last hour it was probable that all three Conservatives would have got in for the city, and the excitement was very great. Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE and Mr. ROEBUCK have both been defeated, although in the latter case another Liberal is elected, so that the seat is not lost to the party. Manchester itself has returned a Conservative at the head of the poll, and at one time everybody believed that it would return two Conservatives. The "workingmen" candidates have everywhere been rejected. They have chiefly found themselves at the bottom of the poll. At Birmingham Mr. BRIGHT came in third on the poll, and one Conservative polled no fewer than 8,513 votes, and another 6,926. At Nottingham a Conservative candidate only came forward on Saturday last, and yet was elected at the head of the poll. At Marylebone a Conservative, after *one* day's canvass, polled nearly 4,000 votes. These facts show that the opposition to Mr. GLADSTONE's measures is not so insignificant and restricted as some of the Radical journals frequently pretend. A very slight change in the total number of votes given would have returned a Conservative majority.

But in these days a Conservative majority is an almost impossible event, and the party will hold its own by means rather of the divisions among its adversaries than of its own strength. The returns on yesterday's elections show, I believe—for every source of information is to be distrusted at this moment—a total gain of something like 22 seats to the Liberal Party. Among the Conservatives who have been beaten are two of the law officers of the Government, the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General. Altogether, there have been memorable *individual* losses on both sides, but it is as yet too early to pretend to offer an estimate of the complete result. All the county elections have yet to be held. As I write, Dr. RUSSELL, of the *Times*, and the other Conservative candidate, are in a hopeless minority. They have been behind from the opening of the poll, and I should doubt whether the position of the four competitors could now be altered.

I have in a former letter described the general method of managing an English election prior to the day of nomination. In continuing this account I shall take the opportunity of narrating some of my personal experiences during this week in several metropolitan boroughs.

When the candidate has held numerous public meetings, and addressed the electors, he is usually able to form some opinion of his probable chances. It has happened, however, to the disgrace of our much-vaunted system, that almost everywhere during the present contest the Conservative meetings have been packed beforehand by the Radical leaders, and the result was that the candidates were not allowed to say a word. Pray observe that this is a very fair sample of the British love of fair play of which you so often hear. Right or wrong, the Conservative candidates were as much entitled to make an appeal to the constituency as the Radicals, and the former have never attempted to interfere with the latter. In the borough where I happen to reside, Chelsea, Mr. DILKE, the Radical candidate, has notoriously encouraged his supporters to attend the meetings of his opponents, and hoot and yell at them until the assembly broke up in confusion. This is *practical* "Liberalism," as professed by some of the extremists. At Bristol the Radicals went still further, and set their "roughs" upon the Conservative committee rooms, tearing many of them to pieces. One house was completely "gutted." They also swarmed around the polling places and pelted any man who dared to vote for the Conservative candidates, and later in the day they drove all such persons violently from the polls. At Manchester stones and other missiles were thrown at the persons on the hustings. The *Times* makes it a subject of boasting that the Conservatives have not been able to obtain a hearing. *Audi alteram partem* is a maxim which English Radicals, I am sorry to say, put aside with contempt. I have never witnessed, amid all the excitement of an election in the United States, one-tenth part of the unfairness, bullying, and lying—there is no other word for it—which have been put in force in this country during the present contest. And truth demands the admission that the so-called Liberals have been foremost in the evil work.

We will suppose the candidate to have addressed the constituency as often as he has had an opportunity. On a given day the ceremony of nomination takes place. A temporary platform, or hustings, is erected, and all the candidates are required to make their appearance upon it. One party takes up half of the platform, the other party plants its forces on the other half. In front are gathered a large crowd of supporters on either side. What they set themselves to do is simply to raise an immense uproar whenever a candidate they dislike comes forward to speak, and to cheer when their own candidate is introduced. The high bailiff of the borough, or the returning officer, presides. He begins by asking whether any one has a candidate to propose for the representation of ——? Then a proposer stands forth and "begs to propose" Mr. Smith. Some one seconds him, usually in dumb show, for not a word is to be heard. This form is repeated in the case of every candidate, and the candidate himself says a few words. The presiding officer then takes a show of hands for each candidate, and decides upon whom the choice has fallen. A poll is demanded for the candidates who have been in a minority, and the time fixed is generally the day following.

At the nominations for Westminster and Chelsea, both of which I saw, the Liberals obtained a very fair hearing; but the moment the Conservatives appeared a wild confusion of noises broke forth. Insulting cries were leveled at the candidates, and a most offensive gesture with the hands is used to excite the ire of the candidate. When Mr. JOHN STUART MILL stepped forward to speak he was assailed by many shouts from the Liberal phalanx in front of him. "How about BRADLAUGH?"—"MILL, how many children ought a poor man to have?" (in allusion to various passages in Mr. MILL's writings in which he contends that the State ought to limit the families of the poor)—"Where are the poor to go to?" &c. In reference to the latter question, a Frenchman who stood near me said, with that inimitable shrug which goes so much further than words, "*Where they all came from!*" Mr. MILL, however, made no reply.

Capt. GROSVENOR owns no small portion of Westminster, and will own more by and by. He also was asked many questions about the workhouse and the poor, but stood looking at the crowd with an air of supreme indifference, and a little contempt beside. He knew perfectly well that his influence would make amends at the polling booths for any incivilities he had to encounter upon the hustings. Mr. MILL has a curious habit of *blinking*, and whether from the light on his face or the agitation of the moment, the peculiarity was more marked than ever as he stood before the people. "Is that *Mills?*" I heard several workingmen ask; "Why, he is quite an old man." He is, in reality, 62, and looks every day of it. Mr. SMITH, the Conservative candidate, is rather a short, dark man, with a shrewd, *business-like* face. He is the head of a well-known newspaper firm, and the proprietor and manager of the book-stalls which you see at railway stations in this country. He is a good speaker, a man of excellent character, and much respected in the constituency for his perseverance and good name. He attempted to speak after he had been proposed and seconded, but, of course, the crowd would not hear one word he said. However, he was returned next day by a majority of nearly 1,800 over Mr. MILL, and about 1,200 over Capt. GROSVENOR—an immense victory for himself and his party.

The nomination for Chelsea was a very similar scene. Mr. DILKE, one of the Liberal candidates, is the son of the proprietor of the *Athenæum*, and he has proved himself in the course of this canvass a man whose scruples will never interfere with his success in life. He is now but 25, but looks older. Sir HENY HOARE, the other Liberal candidate, was unseated for bribery at Windsor—lucky for him that it was not under the present law, or he would never have been allowed to appeal to another constituency. When he appeared on the hustings, cakes of Windsor soap were hoisted on the ends of sticks and umbrellas flourished before his face, amid cries of "Go and wash your hands," and other sweet pleasantries. Mr. TREAKE, Conservative, was a workingman, who, by years of industry, saved enough money to go into business for himself, and has since been one of the largest employers of labor in Chelsea. Oddly enough, all the workingmen are against him. Dr. RUSSELL, the other Conservative, is doubtless known by name to many of your readers. He has been fighting very pluckily throughout this contest, and deserved better treatment than he experienced from the "free and independent" electors yesterday—or to-day either.

The second day's proceedings consist in taking the votes. In a hot contest, such as took place in the City of London, for instance, the excitement toward the afternoon becomes intense. The polls, generally speaking, are opened at 8, and closed at 4. Clerks, with polling books and copies of the register, sit in a temporary hut, and to one of these the voter gives his name and address. When this is compared with the register, and found correct, the clerk says: "For whom do you vote?" The voter gives the names of the candidates he intends to support, and very likely an agent of the party at the back thanks him, and so the ceremony is over. An elector can vote for as many candidates as the constituency is entitled to return. Chelsea, for example, returning two members, I can vote for two candidates. "Plumping" is when a man gives a vote for one candidate only—he cannot give more than one vote to one man. The object of plumping is to concentrate strength on one particular candidate who stands most in need of it. Sometimes the contest is so close that half a dozen votes will turn the scale on one side or the other. Then there is a great sensation when an elector comes running up in a breathless state to record his vote. If it is on the popular or Liberal side, he is cheered—if against it, he is hissed, and lucky will it be if he escapes with no worse treatment. Very often he is pelted with flour, eggs, red ochre or soot, or even with more dangerous missiles.

On the third day the final state of the poll is officially declared upon the hustings, the candidates being once more expected to show themselves. The losing men generally save themselves the trouble of passing through another disagreeable ordeal. The winning men are all smiles and thanks. Why the actual election should thus be drawn out over three days I do not understand. The nomination is a mere farce, and the declaration of the poll need not be made in public. But it is a "British custom," and of course we cannot think of parting with it.

L.

FROM WASHINGTON TO MOBILE.

Description of the Route—Incidents on the Way—The Cities of the South—Feeling of the People—Mistreatment of Unionists—John Quincy Adams' Tour and Speeches—Southern Views of Grant's Administration.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, Nov. 20, 1868.

A trip of twelve hundred miles through the heart of the defunct Southern Confederacy has given me opportunity to collect some data by which to judge of the condition and temper of the late belligerents in that section, and to hear from their own lips their views of things present, and their hopes and fears of things to come. In emulation of many worthies who have preceded me, I shall make my "report," but unlike the greater number of my predecessors I make it in the interest of no party or faction, and give you the impressions simply of a disinterested traveler whose chief aim was to learn the true state of affairs in this still disturbed section of the Republic.

Starting from Washington after full returns had been received from the Presidential election, and the fact that the Republican Party for the next ensuing four years was to hold the destinies of the country had been fully promulgated, the time seemed to be one of more than common interest in which to study Southern character. The results of these observations can, perhaps, be best given by transferring the substance of my notes on the way as made from time to time while *en route*, albeit that method may too frequently lead me to the unavoidable use of the perpendicular personal pronoun.

Remembering the happy experience of Sergt. BATES, who (after advertising his intentions) marched conspicuously through Dixie unarmed, and was restored to the world and his family unharmed: I respectfully declined all proffers of pocket-pistols from solicitous friends, and took no further precaution than to encumber myself with a full-sized trunk, lest in my brief sojourn a nomination to Congress might befall me. Let me further confess that more care than the safety of the baggage demanded, was shown in looking after and inquiring after that convenient article.

WASHINGTON TO RICHMOND.

From Washington to Richmond—by water to Aquia Creek, and thence by rail—one passes by and over spots that must always be of interest to the traveler, but which have doubtless been viewed or read of by the great majority of those who may labor through this letter.

The years of peace since the war have failed to eradicate the traces of war's ravages. The burnt piers at the Acquia Creek landing, the absence of fences on the half-cultivated farms, the frequent occurrence of the peculiar Virginia chimneys, standing erect and lonely over the ashes of demolished farm-houses, the many embankments, forts, rifle-pits and other defences of armies, still plainly distinct, though grass-grown and dismantled—all bring back to the mind the thrilling events of the years from '61 to '65. And if these are not enough to summon sad thoughts, a glance from the cars as you leave Fredericksburg at that "bivouac of the dead"—the National Cemetery, in all of its terraced beauty—will force a sigh as you think of the priceless cost that was paid to keep the land you are traversing from becoming foreign soil.

Not until Richmond is reached do you discover indications of returning prosperity, and there it is seen only in the rebuilding of the burnt district. Commercially Richmond has but little to hope for, and her prosperity henceforth must depend upon the development and improvement of her most excellent water-power. But, like most Southern cities, with a full knowledge of the fact that manufactories are what they most need, they listlessly look upon such enterprises as belonging to the North exclusively, and to be introduced in their midst only through the intervention of Northern capital, and with Northern operatives.

Leaving Richmond, as you approach Petersburg the eye rests constantly on some trace of the closing struggles of the war. Besides the earthworks on every side, the extensive strips of country now overgrown with oak and pine bushes, amid which stand innumerable stumps, show where the necessities of war demanded the sacrifice of many miles of beautiful forest. While stubbornly adhering to their love of the "Lost Cause," the Petersburgers do not refrain from turning an honest penny by showing the scenes of their final humiliation to Yankee tourists, and almost rival Niagara in the way of relics, mementoes and guide books. In the matter of charges they rather surpass the enterprising venders at the Falls. Here it is, too, that you find out to a certainty that you are in Virginia proper. You may feel assured of this when the sable waiter at the hotel table calls for your order and ends his catalogue of carniverous diet with *shoat*, and the "Colonel" from Sussex and the "Judge" from Charles City roar out for "bacon and collards." You may see it in the gardens, too, where the last rose of Summer makes its appearance in the form of kale and the beheaded cabbage-stalks are left to do double duty and furnish late "greens" to the offspring of the mother of Presidents. I never could understand how Virginia could associate chivalry with "bacon and greens," but certain it is that she prides herself no less on the unpoetical dish, than on her supposed inheritance of the spirit of chivalry.

PETERSBURG TO SOUTH CAROLINA.

From Petersburg to Weldon is a dreary ride after passing the places along the line of road where the names recall incidents of the various struggles in their vicinity, and which alone give them any importance. It was dark when Weldon was reached, but from the information I could gather respecting the place, I was led to infer that it appeared to better advantage in the mantle of Egyptian darkness than in the scrutinizing light of day. Here you change cars for Wilmington, and pay a dollar for a supper—so called. And, by the way, I may as well dispose of the "eating question" right here for the benefit of any "forlorn and shipwrecked brother" who may hereafter sail in my wake. The eating-houses on the railways of the South are, almost without exception, abominable. If you can content yourself with eggs, you may repose in the assurance that they, at least, are clean and fresh. Sweet potatoes, also, can be trusted. But all other dishes, whether of meat, bread or vegetable, are either bad by nature or spoiled in the cooking. The butter is of the Samsonic order, and, like poor Yorick's skull, "smelt so—pah!"

It took me several days to learn the secret; but I found at last that the surest way of satisfying the appetite, and also the cheapest, is to patronize the colored women who throng around the cars at the principal stations with nicely cooked chicken, eggs, and sometimes hot coffee. Your high-toned landlord at the dining-room may, however, think you a penurious Yankee, but will never for a moment consider himself an avaricious swindler in demanding a square dollar for his execrable spread of vile dishes.

At Wilmington you are aroused from your sleep—if, indeed, you have been blessed with a sleep—at the early hour of 4, and ferried across Cape Fear River to the waiting train on the opposite side. From that point until the Savannah River is reached the route is almost destitute of interest in natural scenery, and the most profitable employment is to study the habits of the natives. The road is rough, and the time made is slow. But few farm-houses are to be seen that are deserving the name, or to which you would cast a second glance. The Yankee word "shiftlessness" applies to everything agricultural which meets the view. Occasionally we passed through the turpentine districts, which were comparatively pleasant to look at; but for the greater portion of the distance it was a monotonous alternation between sand hills and swamps. The pendant moss in the latter places gave, when first seen, a degree of interest to persons unaccustomed to such views. Reaching to the tops of the highest trees and extending in every direction along the branches, it fringes the trees with its long sprays, and from its light, airy appearance gives a picturesque feature to the dark, miry recesses where it abounds. It is, however, looked upon with no degree of pride by the natives, for it tells a bad story of the sanitary condition of the regions around it. Wherever this moss is found the chills and fever are prevalent, for only in an atmosphere charged with extreme humidity will it grow. Its utility is found only in making a cheap, and, I am told, very comfortable mattress. DE SOTO in his perilous march through this region in 1540, after the loss of his stores and equipments in the sanguinary conflict with the Indians at their village of Mavila, (whence comes our Mobile,) found this moss an inestimable boon to his half frozen soldiers, in the construction of rude blankets and doublets.

A "DIPPER."

At Florence, S. C., a change of cars is made by passengers for Charleston. Here was I aroused from a reverie by the dulcet tones of a voice behind me, "Ain't them the Yanks?" I looked out of the car window, and seeing a Lieutenant of the Eighth Infantry with a squad of boys in blue with him, informed the anxious inquirer that I was positive "them was Yanks." The interrogator was a daughter of the sunny South, of fair appearance and tidily dressed, on her way to "Alabam," as she graciously told me. But what struck me as most singular was that she constantly kept a little green stick about three inches long in one corner of her not unpretty mouth. A few minutes after answering her question an unmistakeable scent of snuff was wafted to my olfactories, and the mystery was solved. She was a "dipper"—not the constellation sometimes called by that name, nor the useful kitchen utensil of that name, nor the duck of that name, but a dipper known only to latitudes south of Mason and Dixon's line. For the benefit of eccentric young ladies who affect "the bend" and such oddities, let me state that the profession of a dipper is cheaply acquired. A small amount of snuff in any convenient receptacle to be carried in the pocket, and a green twig chewed at one end into the semblance of a brush, and you are ready for action. Dip the brushy end of the twig into the snuff aforesaid, insert it in the mouth, close your lips, and you have achieved one of the delights of a portion of the feminines of the South.

AUGUSTA.

We crossed the Savannah and enter Augusta, in the empire State of the South. After a delicious night's rest at the Planter's Hotel, one might feel cheerful even if his eyes did not fall on so lovely a city as Augusta.

While showing features peculiarly Southern, Augusta is also adorned with much that goes to make up the beauty of many of our Northern towns. Having the advantage of climate they surpass the North in beautiful shrubbery, but in the parks and lawns they fail to produce the attractive grass which pleases the eye in similar places at the North. The citizens of Augusta congratulate themselve somewhat on the fact that their city suffered none of the ravages of war. The Federal army never reached it, and it was a place of refuge for aristocratic families from all of the chief Southern cities. They brought their treasure there, and business of all kinds was wonderfully prosperous. Another streak of good fortune—so considered by my informant—was found in the presence of the heaviest gamblers of the South. "Money was so plenty," said my informant, "that we knew not what to do with it." I quietly asked him if they were not in a similar financial predicament about the time of the little affair,

"—— near Appomattox Court-house
And its famous apple tree."

He good-naturedly informed me that a majority of the worthy denizens of Augusta did find themselves with incredible amounts of worthless paper on their hands, which once had served for currency, after a manner; but as for himself he smelt things and quietly went to purchasing furniture. He had a plain walnut sideboard for which he paid $20,000, two sofa-bottom chairs he received in return for $15,000, and a few other purchases at similar prices relieved him of his redundancy of currency. Who would complain of the cost of the Freedmen's Bureau after this?

A GALA DAY.

I was so fortunate as to see Augusta on a gala day, and thus enabled to witness all manner of Southern character. It was a "circus day;" not only that, but it was menagerie and circus combined—ten shows in one, as the flaming red posters informed us. The whites were in the best of feeling, but the negroes were in ecstasy. Such crowds of them! Their personal appearance, however, was better than I had been led to expect, and while their costumes were not up to the latest mode, still they were clad comfortably, and looked as though in their "helpless state of freedom" they could yet manage to clothe themselves—aye and have money left to attend the circus.

Next to the diversity of dress, the oddity of the vehicles at a Southern fair strikes me with the greatest astonishment. They are well-nigh as primitive as the Pembina carts that come from the Red River of the North to bring traffic to the settlements, and are certainly more varied in style.

To manage them, or rather to manage their motive power, one should be able to "talk horse," mule and ox; for verily I saw some carts with all three of those useful quadrupeds attached to them. As to the circus, it might be interesting to know that it introduced a new feature—one in the line of the progress of events. One of the chief attractions was a hurdle-rider of *unadulterated African blood.* And he was a fine performer too. Let the *World* make a note of this, and remember when this ebony aspirant to the sawdust arena makes his first appearance in the North, that the terrible violation of the laws of Nature in making this "nigger" an equal (circus-rider) originated in a section where the *World* has more friends than the darkey has.

But not to grow wearisome in my account of the trip, let me briefly state that the remainder of the distance to this city shows along the route stronger evidences of the recuperative energy of the South than is to be seen in the country east of the Savannah. The plantations were in a higher state of cultivation; fences again become the rule and not the exception; the villages appear more thrifty and crops appear healthier. At Atlanta, where the traces of SHERMAN's wrath are still to be seen in the grim ruins of burnt edifices, there is an activity and nervousness which reminds one of the railroad towns of the West. Montgomery, Ala., also shows signs of returning prosperity, and Selma, by reason of recent railroad connections, bids fair to become the great interior cotton mart of the State. Through bills of lading to Liverpool are now given at that point to shippers. Of the coast cities, Savannah is outstripping all competitors. Mobile languishes, and Charleston sleeps. The Mexican trade has left New-Orleans for New-York, and the Savannah and Charleston Railway connections have tapped the Red River country, and cotton from Shreveport finds its port at one of those cities.

At the risk of making this letter too long for perusal, let me now advert to the

TEMPER OF THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE.

In this lengthy journey I have freely conversed with all classes of people, with no attempt on my part to conceal the fact that I was a Northern man, and a member of the Republican Party. In no instance was I addressed with insolent or disrespectful language. True, I was compelled to listen to words in general conversation, not directed to me, which, to say the least, were distasteful; but the most bitter, and I might say treasonable talk to which I was forced to listen, came from a party of New-York *drummers*, who evidently thought the best way to advertise their goods was to advertise their disloyalty. So far as words go, the people of the South stand ready to receive Northern immigration, and even desire it. I observed, however, that it was Northern capital, Northern industry and Northern enterprise that they clamored for; but there are unmistakable indications that Northern principles, as embodied in the Republican Party, would find a sorry welcome here, even though the possessor were rich, industrious and enterprising.

PERSECUTION OF UNIONISTS.

Every Union man with whom I have conversed gives grievous statements of the persecution which follows him, and which too often breaks into downright violence. This violence is almost invariably committed by the irresponsible roughs, but they would never resort to it unless they knew that by so doing they were gratifying the better class of citizens, who are pleased at the results of their fiendish deeds, although they would shrink from perpetrating them. This is too apparent in the fact that the perpetrators of these atrocities almost invariably escape. They are spirited away if known, and in many cases it is difficult to get correct knowledge as to the names of parties thus offending. "What will be the remedy for this state of affairs?" I inquired of an original Union man, of Columbus, Ga. "The fourth of March," said he, with an air of assurance that I hope may meet with no disappointment. "We want a man who will do even and exact justice with all; one who will see that the laws for our protection are enforced, and who in enforcing them will not speak twice." This man is no carpet-bagger; he is Southern born, of ample means, and thoroughly identified with the growth and prosperity of his State; yet he is received socially by less than a dozen families in a city where the greater portion of his life has been spent. That the Southern people should become disgusted with many mere adventurers, who have drifted from the North and evince a zeal, not according to knowledge, in aiding the reconstruction movement here, I am not surprised. They would—I speak of some of them—disgust any community North or South. But still, so long as they keep within the limits of law and order, they should have the unmolested privilege of making asses of themselves, if they so desire. It is unfortunate for the South to have them here, and unfortunate for the North that too many of the South judge the whole Northern people by some of these damaged samples. As a matter of principle, however, they have a right to go where they please and act as they please.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Sitting in a promiscuous assemblage of men at the hotel in Augusta one evening, when the recent tour of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was made the subject of conversation, I heard an interesting discussion. The talking was carried on by Southerners exclusively, and I was glad to learn that they were pondering deeply on the excellent advice that Mr. ADAMS had given them. An old man, whom I judged to be of the South from his appearance, sat listening. Said one of the party, "ADAMS told us some pretty strong things. They may be true—I think they are—but it was hard to take. No Black Republican would dared to have told us so in South Carolina." Up rose my quiet old man, and in tones truly eloquent addressed the last speaker: "My friend, you have stated the cause of all of our present difficulty. Until a Black Republican, or any man, of any party, can safely and freely give his opinion and point out your faults in a respectful manner in South Carolina, or elsewhere, this country is not what it should be, nor what it will be." There was very profound silence for a few minutes after this, and I hope that the old gentleman's short homily will be remembered by his ardent listeners, in connection with the good words that Mr. ADAMS left them.

We had a pompous old fellow from New-Orleans in the sleeping-car west of Atlanta, whose chief delight was to tell how many "niggers" he had lost by the war and recount the numerous and extensive lawsuits in which he was at this time figuring either as plaintiff or defendant. His berth was opposite your correspondent's, and I was regaled with his bombastic twaddle the greater part of the night. He met an old Georgia acquaintance, who accosted him simply as "Mr. F.," but amended it by calling him "Judge." "Never mind the omission," said old grandiloquence; "titles amount to nothing, Sir, when a nigger is called Senator. You may now go to any plantation in Alabama, Sir, and must say 'Senators! off to the cotton-picking!'" By the way, he volunteered an explanation to his friend of the *modus* by which a Democratic majority was secured in New-Orleans. "By ——, Sir, we scared them," (the negroes.) "We were determined, Sir, that if the black rascals were to vote, they should wait until the white men had voted, and appeared in such numbers to enforce this, that they were frightened from the polls and didn't show their black faces until the next day, Sir." So the colored individual, you see, must fare at elections as at dining—eat at the second table.

Respecting Gen. GRANT, the people express great hope. In the first place they hope that he will Johnsonize the Republican Party. The more thoughtful, however, trust in his freedom from pledges and his natural conservatism. They think he will be liberal and even magnanimous. I hope for the sake of the country he may be both, when such favors are well bestowed; but, my dear Southern friends, you can insure both liberality and magnanimity, not simply from Gen. GRANT, but from the entire North, by exercising more tolerance, liberality and magnanimity yourselves. Your own peace and your own rights are easily secured by assuring peace and securing the rights of others. Put a new song in your mouths, and let it be,

"The mercy I to others show, that mercy show to me."

POTOMAC.

Military Reunion in Chicago—Letter from Gen. Sherman.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Armies of the Cumberland, Tennessee, Ohio and Georgia, held in Chicago on Tuesday evening, the following letter was read, from Lieut.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, in reply to one sent, requesting him to deliver the address of welcome:

Gen. W. E. Strong:

DEAR GENERAL: I have yours of Nov. 14, and will gladly do as you request if your Committee on Review think it best, but an address of welcome would seem to come with best and most natural grace from a resident of Chicago. That, you remember, was the case here in our meeting last Fall. Still if you wish it, I will gladly conform, and make the shortest and most pointed address of welcome possible, so as to leave the most time for the four regular speeches. I have recently written pointedly to Gens. GRANT, THOMAS, SCHOFIELD, SLOCUM and others to extract an unequivocal promise to be there, and on receiving favorable answers will write you a short note announcing their assent, when you can publish notes. I am glad to observe that your Committee have the subject well in hand, and will heartily concur in any arrangement that you make. Yours truly,

W. T. SHERMAN.

ILLINOIS.

The Results of the Election—The Constitutional Convention—A Prohibitory Liquor Law Movement—Tobacco and Whisky.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 28, 1868.

Political matters have, of course, subsided. The official returns of the vote in this State show that my estimate, made early in the campaign, of 50,000 majority for GRANT, was not far out of the way—the footings up giving a surplus of a little over one thousand. We lose a member of Congress in the Thirteenth District, from the fact that Gen. RAUM runs behind his ticket, or his competitor runs ahead of his. Gen. FARNSWORTH, in the Second District, leads the country, having the largest majority of any candidate for Congress, reaching to nearly 15,000. In the First, Second, Third, Fifth, and Sixth Districts there is not, I believe, a Democratic county.

The proposition to call a convention to revise the Constitution of the State has been carried by about 700 majority. Upon measures of this vital character affecting their organic law, for a generation, at least, the people seem to take less interest than in the election of a town constable. In the southern part of the State an unexpectedly large vote was thrown "against," for the reason, it is inferred, that the Democracy of that region, at least, are fearful that negro suffrage will be provided for in a new Constitution. And there are a good many Republicans, too, who are still possessed of the old prejudice, and cannot be brought to do equal and exact justice to all men. The vote in Iowa shows this—the majority in favor of the proposed change being only about half as large as that given to Gen. GRANT.

A movement is on foot in this State which is attracting considerable attention. A call has been issued, largely signed in all sections of the State, for a general convention of the friends of temperance and of our Christian institutions, for the purpose of considering the propriety of organizing a party to act politically in order to secure prohibitory legislation in regard to the liquor traffic. The call originated at the State Christian Convention, held at Bloomington in October, and was largely signed by the ministers and others present. It has since been taken up by the temperance organizations, and a large and influential gathering is anticipated at Bloomington on the 9th and 10th of December, the time appointed for holding the Convention. Outside of our large cities, and among the native population, the temperance sentiment is strong in this State. With a proper organization, the movement can control whole counties at the start. The first attempt will probably be made in an effort to secure delegates to the Constitutional Convention with the view of engrafting prohibition upon the organic law of the State. This done, the primary work which the friends of the movement propose to themselves would be mainly accomplished; but the organization would still be necessary, as proved in other States, to secure a compliance with the law. From the spirit manifested, we are undoubtedly to have a determined fight on temperance and kindred questions. Such is the demoralizing tendencies of the traffic and its accessories in our cities, that religious and patriotic people are getting alarmed. There are over two thousand saloons in Chicago in full blast seven days in the week, and twelve or fifteen theatres—so called—open on the Sabbath and largely patronized. Most of these are low dens, and the "performance" is a draw in order to bring customers to the beer counter. And then the city is flanked in all its suburbs with innumerable beer gardens, which are the resorts of thousands on Sundays, and drinking and carousal and Bacchanalian revelry are the order of the day. Somebody has pronounced Chicago to be worse than Naples in the extent and demoralization of its Sunday orgies. At any rate, moral and religious people are becoming aroused to the necessity of making an effort to arrest the downward tendency of public morals.

THE SOUTHERN OUTLET.

Work has again been resumed with vigor in deepening the canal between this city and Lockport, for the purpose of giving Lake Michigan a southern outlet into the Illinois and Mississippi. Mountains of stone excavated from the bed of the canal are already piled along the banks. The primary object of the undertaking is to obtain drainage for the Chicago River. The current of the stream is generally scarcely perceptible, and totally insufficient to clear it of the constantly accumulating filth arising from the drainage of the city. The enterprise will involve an expense of fully $3,000,000, without the prospect of bringing any money in return to the city. If, however, Congress shall ever authorize the construction of the proposed ship canal, it is thought possible that Chicago will be reimbursed for doing this part of the work.

MILITARY.

There is to be a "grand military reunion" in this city on the 15th of December, at which it is expected will be present all the distinguished notables of the army, including Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN, THOMAS, SHERIDAN, &c. The object of the gathering is to have a "good time" generally—a social entertainment, which, of course, embraces feeding, speech-making, &c. Preparations are making for the entertainment of a large number.

TOBACCO AND WHISKY.

Our dealers in tobacco and whisky are quite exercised over the operation of the Internal Revenue laws upon their business. They have been holding meetings during the week for the purpose of taking measures to induce Congress to amend the laws so as to be less "oppressive" upon them. Of course, these men, having so strictly obeyed and lived up to the Internal Revenue laws in the past, are entitled to great consideration at the hands of Congress! As they have never committed any frauds upon the Government, nor bribed any officials, and as their business is so necessary and productive of good to society, Congress should put aside all other business, and attend to their interests and demands at once!

BUSINESS.

Lake business is gradually drawing to a close, although there are still quite a number of arrivals and departures. It has been an average season for our shipping interest, although freights have generally ruled rather low. There is a large quantity of grain left over, as a basis of speculation during the Winter months—to be bought and sold over and over again—to be bulled and beared, in order to break the dull monotony of the Winter. By the way, is it not amusing, these Board of Trade operations; or rather, would they not be amusing, were it not that they are demoralizing and tend to undermine and destroy all honest trading? Two or three hundred men, more or less, gather daily upon 'Change, look each other in the face, and then put forth their best endeavors, each to swindle his neighbor. And then to call such gambling business is a misnomer, as much as it would be to so denominate the doings of the faro bank.

General business is rather dull. The flurry in Wall-street has effected us some, especially in the way of making the banks and business men more cautious. Some few small failures have taken place, but nothing to create any uneasiness.

Building is still going forward—that is the completion of structures under way. I was told, a few days ago, by a manufacturer of brick, who has contributed 10,000,000 to the stock, that there have been fully 100,000,000 bricks laid in this city during the past season.

The weather is pleasant, and we have had no deep freezing as yet.

The Culture of Tobacco in Virginia.

From the Peterburg Index, Nov. 28.

It is difficult to disguise the fact that this plant, which has been a leading staple of Virginia since the days of JOHN SMITH, has reached its culminating point, and that its culture here is on the decline. Before the war the average crop was about 65,000 or 70,000 hogsheads; last year it was 46,000, and this year it may reach 50,000. At the same time the cultivation has been rapidly extending in the West, where, by reasons of the superior fertility of the soil, it is grown at about half the cost it can be produced here. Under these circumstances it is impossible that a successful competition can long be maintained by our planters except in the case of particular descriptions. For certain purposes Virginia tobacco is esteemed above all others. In delicacy of flavor it is without a rival, and therefore it makes the best chewing tobacco in the world. But this remark is not applicable to the whole crop—perhaps only to a small part of it. A large proportion is either converted into the lower grades of manufactured tobacco, or comes under the classification of "shipping." At the same time, these inferior grades make no better chewing tobacco than the Western; and as it is this kind alone which is used by the million, while the fine chewing is only sought after by the select few of refined and cultivated tastes, we begin to realize the kinds of tobacco which it is most to the interest of the Virginia planter to cultivate.

There are, then, the heavy "shipping" for filling foreign orders, and the best descriptions for manufacturing—both fillers and wrappers. A great deal of the tobacco brought to this market is light and chaffy, requiring perhaps six plants or more to make a pound. Suppose the planter gets $10 a hundred for it, lugs and all; the gross proceeds of an acre of ground will then be about $80. After all the expenses of cultivation this would leave but a meagre profit—not enough to justify the planter in devoting himself to its culture, especially with the certainty that other crops on the farm must suffer. Twenty dollars a hundred is as little as a planter can afford to grow such tobacco for; and no one can reasonably calculate on such a price in the future. Fine tobacco may bring it, such as is used in manufacturing the best grades. Shipping tobacco, which requires to be of good body and weight, may be sold at $10 or $12 at a fair profit. The product should be at least double that of the light chaffy tobacco abovementioned—say from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds to the acre. Old land, made rich with animal manure, will yield this amount; indeed we have known land of medium quality, with an application of 300 pounds of super-phospate, to do it. It may confidently be expected to do it one year with another. Fifteen hundred pounds, therefore, at $10 a hundred—a low price for good shipping tobacco—will be twice as profitable as the light tobacco.

Heavy Robbery in Mississippi.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Nov. 24.

Saturday the Chief of Police received information by telegram from Jackson that a number of thieves from Chicago and other Western cities were on the train of that day for this city, and requested their arrest. At that time nothing definite was stated, and aside from the general supposition that robbery had been committed, nothing was known. It now, however, appears that the safe in the store of Mr. FELL, in Hazlehurst, Miss., was broken open on Thursday night, and robbed of a large sum of money, variously estimated at from $10,000 to $65,000. After the robbery had been committed, the building was set on fire, and the contents, embracing an extensive stock of goods, damaged to no inconsiderable extent. The parties engaged in this robbery were the five men arrested on the train Saturday afternoon, and three others who have not yet been apprehended.

It appears from the confessions of one of the parties, that these men left Chicago and St. Louis some weeks ago for a Winter's campaign in New-Orleans; but learning that a large sum of money might possibly be realized by robberies along the line of the Jackson Railroad have been operating in various places, including Jackson and Hazelhurst. They effected an entrance to the store at Hazlehurst by breaking open the side door of the building. Once in they proceeded to break open the safe. This was done by inserting powder in the tube of the keyhole and applying a match. The use of blankets deadened the reports, and the treasure was at the disposal of the burglars. As soon as the robbery was effected they got on the train and went to Jackson. Here their carefully-instituted inquiries about other members of the gang first excited suspicion, which an additional robbery in Jackson of $2,500 confirmed.

DUANESBURG TOWN BONDS IN COURT.—Some five years since the town of Duanesburg, Schenectady County, was bonded in the sum of $30,000 in aid of the Susquehanna Railroad. Many of the inhabitants strongly resisted the issuing of the bonds, and eventually carried their opposition into the Courts, basing it on the ground that the local consent of the taxpayers had not been given. Under the provisions of the law, the Railway Company paid the interest on the bonds until last Spring, when it ceased to do so, in accordance with the limitations of the act. Had the payment been continued, the Company would have been responsible for the principal. The bonds had twenty years to run, and bore seven per cent. interest.—*Albany Journal, Nov. 27.*

MARYLAND COAL TRADE.—Cumberland coal is in great demand in the Eastern markets, and especially for ocean steamers. The supply is not equal to the demand, and the companies are straining every nerve to meet their orders, but the business cannot be so rapidly conducted in cold weather. The shipments this year, so far, are larger than any ever before made, and will doubtless continue to increase as rapidly as additional facilities are furnished for transportation. The shipments up to this time, by railroad and canal, are over 50,000 tons in excess of the shipments last year up to the same date, and will doubtless reach 1,300,000 for the year.—*Baltimore Sun, Nov. 28.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW CHURCH BUILDING.

Classon-avenue Presbyterian Church—Corner-stone Laying—Addresses by Rev. Drs. Duryea, (Pastor,) Cuyler, Rev. Messrs. Lee and Booth.

The corner-stone of the Classon-avenue Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. Dr. JOS. T. DURYEA is pastor, was duly laid yesterday afternoon in presence of a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen. The principal part of the exercises took place in the chapel on Monroe-street. The services were conducted by the pastor. The opening prayer was offered by Rev. WM. B. LEE, of the Presbyterian Church in Gates-avenue. Rev. Dr. DURYEA read several portions of scripture.

Mr. WILLIAM JAMES ROBINSON, one of the elders, read an historical sketch of the Church from the time of its inception, from which it appeared that it was first determined upon by the sessions of the First Presbyterian Church and the Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church, on the 10th of December, 1866, to commence a new church enterprise somewhere in the Seventh Ward, east of Washington-avenue; that on the 8th of July following, the Church was regularly constituted by the Presbytery of Brooklyn, and that on the 3d of December, 1867, a call was given to Dr. DURYEA, which he accepted, and on the 26th December he was duly installed as pastor of the Church. At its institution the Church numbered fifty-one members. Since that time the chapel had to be enlarged, owing to the increase of the congregation. The Church now numbers 289 members.

Rev. HENRY M. BOOTH, who officiated when the Church was first instituted, made a brief address, in which he spoke of the spirit of revivals which had prevailed in that Church in its earliest days, and attributed their success to that fact. He said their conduct from the beginning had been characterized by earnest devotion to Christ, by being united in their work, and by the general earnestness in which they did everything to which they had set their hands.

Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, D. D., whom Dr. DURYEA introduced as an old college mate with him at Princeton, an old associate with him in the *Chi Alpha* of New-York, and now co-worker and neighbor on Long Island, said that about twenty years ago he took part in the laying of the corner-stone of a church in Trenton, N. J., to which Dr. DURYEA subsequently received a call, which he did not accept, preferring to reach Classon-avenue by way of Troy and New-York. He said that no Church had been blessed with greater prosperity than had attended the efforts of that Church, spiritually and temporally, and he rejoiced in it. He was happy to convey to them the friendly greeting of the Lafayette-avenue Church.

The closing prayer of the Chapel exercises was offered by Father GLEASON.

The audience then proceeded to the corner of Classon-avenue, and the corner-stone was laid by Rev. Dr. DURYEA, after which the congregation sang the doxology and dispersed.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.

A Female Kleptomaniac is Arrested for Theft and Cuts Her Throat—Interesting History of the Unfortunate Lady—Action of the Coroner.

A very singular case of suicide occurred yesterday in the boarding-house of Mrs. LETITIA MORRIS, at No. 44 South Washington-square, where a woman accused of theft cut her throat to evade the consequences of her arrest. It appears that a Mrs. MARY A. GATEWOOD, a widow, aged 40, and formerly residing in Louisville, Ky., has for some years been a resident of this City, during which time she has become known to the Police as a confirmed kleptomaniac. On the 24th ult. she called at the millinery establishment of Mme. EATON, at No. 37 Bleecker-street, where she expressed a desire to have a dress made up. Mrs. GATEWOOD was accordingly shown into an adjoining room for the purpose of having the necessary measures taken, and she was left in the room alone for a few minutes. After her departure a piece of guipure lace belonging to Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, the actress, had been abstracted from the room. Mrs. GATEWOOD was suspected of the theft, and a Miss CARPENTER, employed by Mme. EATON, determined to act as a special or amateur detective in the case. She accordingly went to the residence of Mrs. GATEWOOD, a day or two after the larceny of the lace, and on seeing the suspected person, she informed her that she understood that Mrs. GATEWOOD had some lace for sale. The latter replied in the affirmative, and, among other specimens, exhibited the identical piece of lace lost by Mme. EATON, for which she demanded $5. Miss CARPENTER made an excuse that she had not enough money to purchase the lace, and, on reaching Mme. EATON's place she gave the necessary information of the whereabouts of the property.

In this emergency, the services of Detectives VAUGHN and IRVING, of the Central Office, were called upon, and they yesterday visited Mrs. MORRIS' boarding-house, when Detective VAUGHN immediately recognized Mrs. GATEWOOD as the person he had arrested three years ago at the instance of Mr. PETER YEARANCE, at that time the proprietor of the Bancroft House, on the corner of Twentieth-street and Broadway. She was at that time accused of larceny by several persons who were inmates of the hotel, and the greater portion of the stolen property was recovered from her possession, but as she seemed very repentant and was respectably connected, the complaints of larceny was allowed to drop by the despoiled complainants, and she had not until yesterday come under the notice of the Police, though she once since stole a gold watch from Mrs. JOSEPH A. SCOVILL, of Twenty-seventh-street, and made restitution.

When she found that the larceny of the lace had been so cleverly brought home to her, she denied her guilt, but surrendered the lace. She then only seemed desirous to have the affair kept a secret. The detectives informed her that they had no power to hush up the matter, and she must go with them to Police Headquarters. This seemed to disturb and alarm the prisoner very much, and she finally requested permission to complete her toilet. The detectives consented to this request, first taking the precaution to deprive their prisoner of a penknife they found in her possession. After having had her hair dressed by a hair-dresser called in for the purpose, Mrs. GATEWOOD very quietly completed her toilet, and then walked up stairs to the third floor. Apprehending an attempt to escape, Detective VAUGHN ran up the stairs, and met his prisoner coming from one of the gentlemen's rooms. He informed her that he must insist upon her going with him to the Central Office, as he had lost enough time already. Mrs. GATEWOOD seemed much distressed at the demand, and informed the detective that she was ill and wished to visit the water-closet. Detective VAUGHN remained on the landing near the door for a few minutes when he heard a gurgling sound, which so alarmed him that he looked in and discovered that the unfortunate woman had cut her throat in a frightful manner, with a razor she had obtained from the gentleman's room she had entered. Detective VAUGHN at once notified his comrade, IRVING, who dashed out of the house for a physician, though it was useless, as when he arrived Mrs. GATEWOOD had expired. The razor was found lying on the floor by her side, the sheath firmly clenched in her left hand. The scene in the house then became an exciting one, as the other inmates for the first time ascertained the true nature of affairs, at the tragical death of the lady, whom they all esteemed very much. The Police took possession of the three large trunks found in the room occupied by the deceased, and removed them to Police Headquarters. They were found to contain a most miscellaneous collection of articles, among them being nearly two hundred pairs of kid gloves, some sheets belonging to Mrs. MORRIS, and many other things that have been already identified as stolen.

Mrs. GATEWOOD, it appears, was a niece of Ex-Senator GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, and was well known in fashionable circles, in various cities throughout the South and Southwest. It is claimed by her friends that for many years she has been, at certain periods, afflicted with kleptomania, which has been a source of great annoyance and trouble, both to herself and friends. In view of this fact, her suicidal death becomes a mournful one, and the unfortunate lady's fate a most pitiable one. Miss CARPENTER, who was the indirect cause of Mrs. GATEWOOD's arrest and subsequent suicide, was very much impressed when she heard of the death of the deceased, and became quite ill through her unavailing regrets for the action she had taken in the matter.

Coroner FLYNN yesterday assumed charge of the case, and will hold the necessary inquest to-day.

The Shadows of Wall-street—An Aged Ex-Clergyman Charged with Larceny.

LUTHER G. BINGHAM, who is 75 years of age and resides at No. 170 Congress-street, Brooklyn, and who for many years was a clergyman in good standing, but has latterly been engaged as a broker in Wall-street, was yesterday arrested by Detective REILLEY, of the Twentieth Precinct, upon a warrant issued at the instance of SAMUEL B. TINSDALE, clerk of ROBERT BAILE, No. 27 Wall-street.

The complaint states that on the 28th day of November BINGHAM purchased of BAILE $9,300 in gold, giving in payment his check for $11,500 on the American National Bank, his due bill for $66 62, and a check for $1,000, purporting to be drawn by RICHARD CAMERMAN, on the Pacific National Bank. These checks having been received, BINGHAM took away the gold, and the checks being afterward presented at the banks payment was refused upon the ground that the drawers had no deposit to meet them. It was therefore charged that BINGHAM had stolen the $9,300 in gold by "trick and device."

The accused is a man of good appearance, and looking younger than the age he gives by almost a score of years, and when arraigned upon the charge said that he was innocent of all intended fraud in the matter, and that the transaction on his part was honest, as he hoped to be able to prove. Justice LEDWITH considered that there was sufficient in the case to justify further inquiry, and BINGHAM was accordingly held for an examination, which was set down for 10 o'clock this morning.

Castle Garden Labor Exchange—Semi-Monthly Report.

From Nov. 16 to Nov. 30, (13 working days,) the applicants for employment numbered 1,555; males, 890; females, 665. The orders of employers for laborers were 1,331; for males 701, for females 630. The number of persons employed was 1,201; males, 640; females, 552. Among these were 22 families, comprising 86 persons. The average rate of monthly wages agreed to be paid to males was $11 50; to females, $9. The males employed for mechanical labor numbered 308; for agricultural, 341. The females employed for skilled labor, 4; unskilled, 548. The males able to read and write numbered 540; not able, 109. Females able to read and write, 435; not able, 117.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—QUINN, JUSTICE.

LARCENY OF A COAT.

DANIEL D. CONOVER, of No. 32 Chambers-street, appeared in Court yesterday afternoon and made a complaint of larceny against MICHAEL REARDON, aged 40, a native of Ireland and a porter, whom he had detected in the act of stealing a coat valued at $50 from his office. The prisoner was accordingly held for trial, he having the stolen coat on his person when brought to the Court-room.

ALLEGED PICKPOCKET.

On Monday evening, as Mr. JOHN M. CEBALLO, of No. 29 Broadway, was riding up town in a Madison-avenue stage, he felt a jerk at his watch-guard, and immediately discovered that his gold watch, valued at $200, had been stolen. At the same moment, WM. BARTLETT, aged 24, and residing at No. 175 West Fifty-fourth-street, who was a fellow-passenger of his in the stage, suddenly left the vehicle in a suspicious manner. Mr. CEBALLO called for the Police, and pursued the fugitive, who was arrested by Officer HOGAN, of the Sanitary Squad, who, however, failed to find the missing watch on his person. Yesterday afternoon a gentleman connected with the legal profession called on Mr. HALL, the chief clerk of the Tombs Court, and handed him the stolen watch, stating that a man had called at his office and desired him to return the watch to the owner, as be had stolen it, and not the prisoner. The counsel declined to do this, and surrendered the timepiece to the magistrate. When the case came to be examined into, Mr. CEBALLO seemed doubtful of the identity of the prisoner, and believed that he could not make a formal charge of larceny against him. The Acting Magistrate concluded to grant a temporary commitment in order that Justice HOGAN might take action in the premises. The watch was left in the custody of the clerk pending such action. The owner wanted his watch yet did not wish to press the charge, though he was only desirous of doing what was right and conform to the law. Another gold watch was found in the possession of the prisoner, and as it may be stolen property it was detained. The watch is marked "13,636, GAIME, GUILLEMOT & Co., No. 481 Broadway, New-York," and has a hair-twist guard-chain attached. The owner, if there be another owner, is requested to call at the Court at 10 A. M. to-day.

LARCENY BY A COLORED MAN.

CHARLES LEE, colored, aged 29, a native and resident of Cincinnati, Ohio, was arraigned before the acting magistrate on a charge of stealing two valises and contents, valued at $42, from the possession of OLPHUS MARSHALL, colored, at No. 49 Watts-street, who had custody of the same for GEORGE W. VEIGHTEN, also colored. As the prisoner had been seen in possession of the property he was committed for trial.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

WORKINGWOMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION.—The fifth annual report of the Workingwomen's Protective Union has just been published, and contains a brief history of the association, and a tabular statement of its operations each year since its organization. From these tables it appears that nearly 50,000 applications were made to the Union for employment during the years 1865–66–67, a very large share of which were successful. The work-room established by G. W. GERARD as an auxiliary to the Union, is still continued at his expense, and does good service in imparting instruction in operating the sewing-machine and other kinds of work. The Union is among the most useful of the many charitable associations of New-York, and deserves the continued support of the public.

DEATH OF AN INFANT FROM OPIUM.—An inquest was held yesterday at No. 183 Elizabeth-street, by Coroner SCHIRMER, over the remains of JOSEPH LAWLESS, aged 15 days, who died in consequence of a dose of "hot drops" being administered by his mother. The child was restless and suffering from pains in his stomach, so the dose was administered in hopes of relieving him. The medicine contained opium and some irritant drug. The jury exonerated the mother, in their verdict, of evil intent in administering the fatal dose.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—HENRY C. WHIPPY, of No. 302 East Twenty-sixth-street, had a quarrel on the 21st ult. with ANNIE ENGELLS, his reputed, but not lawful, wife, when he struck her on the head with a bottle, thereby fracturing her skull. The woman was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and WHIPPY was placed under lock and key to await the result of the injuries. Yesterday ANNIE was reported to be in a critical condition, and Coroner FLYNN was notified to take her *ante-mortem* statement.

FATAL KEROSENE OIL ACCIDENT.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, over the remains of AGNES GALLAGHER, aged 26, and a native of Scotland, who died from the effects of injuries received on the 24th ult., at her residence, No. 2 Dry Dock-street, by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. It will, no doubt, be remembered that an infant of deceased died a few days ago in consequence of a similar accident.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—SAMUEL WIEL, aged 61, was on Monday night found dead in a chair in the lager beer saloon of LAZON LOEB, at No. 257 East Tenth-street. Death was the result of disease of the heart, as shown by *post-mortem* examination. Deceased resided at No. 429 East Fourteenth-street. Coroner

SCHIRMER held an inquest....**PATRICK BUNY** died suddenly at No. 405 East Nineteenth-street, and Coroner **FLYNN** will hold an inquest to-day.

FATAL FALL.—Yesterday afternoon, **CHARLES FARLEY** fell from a new building, on the corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Tenth-avenue, and fractured his skull. Death ensued a few minutes after the occurrence. The remains were removed to the late residence of deceased, at No. 502 West Twenty-sixth-street, where Coroner **ROLLINS** will hold an inquest to-day.

A CHILD SCALDED TO DEATH.—Coroner **SCHIRMER** held an inquest yesterday at No. 431 Fifth-street, over the remains of **HENRY FRITZ**, aged 2 years, whose death was the result of severe scalds sustained on the 27th ult., by his having fallen backward into a tub of boiling water at his parent's residence, as above given. A verdict of accidental death was duly rendered.

THE EYE AND THE EAR.—The introductory to a course of lectures on "Opthalmic Aural Medicine and Surgery" will be delivered at the Cosmopolitan Hospital Rooms, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street, to-morrow evening, by **JOHN P. GARRISH**, M. D.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.—At the meeting to-night, the subject of opening reading-rooms on the west and east sides of the City for the young mechanics will be considered. The friends of the measure are invited to be present.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening. The resolutions of the Committee on Supplies, to the effect that all contracts involving an outlay of $500 and over, be submitted for competition through the daily papers, and members of the Board be furnished with schedules of everything needed for the schools, were adopted. The colored people, whose children attend the school in Willoughby-street, sent in a petition asking that the Board erect a school on some other suitable site, in a neighborhood where their children could go to school without being chased and stoned by rowdies. The petition was referred to a special committee of three.

BETHEL OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—A series of popular entertainments is about to be commenced at the Bethel of Plymouth Church, consisting of concerts and lectures alternately every week, until Feb. 24. The first concert will take place in the main audience-room of the bethel, this evening, under the direction of J. B. **HUTCHINSON**, Esq. The charge for admission is only 15 cents, and will, undoubtedly, secure good audiences of the class of people intended to be benefited thereby. The entertainments are to be given every Wednesday evening.

LOST CHILDREN.—Sixty-eight lost children were picked up and restored to their homes by the Police last night.

NEW-JERSEY.

AN UNLOOKED-FOR SENTENCE.—Some time since a man named **TOMMY MARTIN**, a large property-owner, living in South Second-street, Jersey City, stabbed in a quarrel a young man named **REILLY**, who had arrived in the country only a few days before. For fifteen days **REILLY** lay in a dangerous condition, but having after that sufficiently recovered, **MARTIN**, who had been arrested for the offence, was allowed out on bail, to take his trial at the next term of the Court. When brought before the Sessions he pleaded guilty, *non vult*, to the offence, and several influential parties used their utmost endeavors to have the man discharged on payment of a fine; and so certain were his friends that the sentence would only affect him pecuniarily, that one of them, Mr. **BRADY**, a groceryman, appeared in Court on Monday with $1,000, with which to pay the expected fine. When brought up for sentence, Judge **BEDLE** remarked that he could discover no reason why a poor man should be treated differently from a person who had a host of friends; that the case was a serious one, and, had **REILY** died, **MARTIN** would have been indicted for murder; that the use of the knife and pistol should be discountenanced in every way, and while he regretted to see so respectable a man before the bar of justice, yet, considering all the circumstances of the case, he felt he would not be discharging his duty conscientiously if he did not sentence **MARTIN** to eighteen months' imprisonment in the State Prison. The prisoner was then removed, and his friends left the Court, astounded at the unexpected result of the case.

INQUESTS—RAILROAD COMPANY CENSURED.—Coroner **WHITE**, of Hoboken, held an inquest Monday night on the body of **ALEXANDER BATES**, who recently received such injuries, while coupling two railroad cars, as to cause his death. An engine was being backed up on the trestle-work on the Morris and Essex Railroad, Hoboken, for the purpose of moving twenty-five loaded coal cars. **BATES** was sent to couple the locomotive, and while there the capping over two spiles broke. The track, consequently, sunk a few feet, and **BATES** was caught between two of the cars, and received injuries which ultimately proved fatal. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and censured the Company for "neglect and carelessness in not having their track at that point constructed in a safe manner."....An inquest was held before the same Coroner yesterday afternoon on the body of **GEORGE TANSEL**, of Union Hill, who was run over and killed on Monday evening by a train of the Morris and Essex Railroad, at the Turnpike crossing, on the Hackensack Meadows. The accident was caused by Mr. **TANSEL'S** horse having taken fright and run in front of the locomotive. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

JERSEY POLICE ITEMS.—There have been 175 arrests in Jersey City during the past month....A woman named **JOSEPHINE MEYERS** was sentenced by Judge **ALDRIDGE**, of Hudson City, yesterday, for being a young lady of questionable morality....Mrs. **MANNING**, Mrs. L. **POST** and **CHAS. BREWER** were sent for trial yesterday, by Judge **ALDRIDGE**, of Hudson City, on a charge of having been connected with a disorderly house....**JOHN THOMAS**, of No. 133 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, was sentenced yesterday to twenty days' imprisonment, by Recorder **MARTINDALE**, for having come home drunk, knocked down the stove, beat his wife and drove his children out of doors....**PATRICK CONNOR**, of Jersey City, was sent for trial on a charge of drunkenness and tearing an officer's coat....A swindler named **JACOB SMITH**, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday by Detective **NUGENT**, on a charge of having swindled some parties in Newark. He was delivered over to the Essex County authorities.

NEWS IN BRIEF.—The timbers to be used in the construction of the new fire-bell tower have been placed upon the ground, and the building will be immediately commenced.....**JAMES T. HOUGH**, Esq., recently elected Alderman of the Fourth Ward of Jersey City, to serve out the unexpired term of Ex-Alderman **CASSIDY**, appeared before the City Clerk yesterday and took the oath of office....The floor of the Jersey City Wigwam has been removed for the purpose of turning the building into a skating rink.....The application to form a new county from parts of Warren, Hunterdon, Morris and Sussex, will be again presented to the Legislature at its next session.

LECTURE IN HOBOKEN.—On Monday evening the first of a course of six lectures, to be held under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of West Hoboken and Hudson City, was delivered in the Presbyterian Church of West Hoboken, by Rev. **GEO. J. MINGINS**, of New-York. Subject—"A Trip to California in Connection with the Christian Commission." The lecture was listened to with great interest by a large audience, who seemed greatly pleased with the frequent humorous remarks, descriptive of frontier life, &c., of the reverend gentleman. The proceeds of these lectures are to be applied to the use of the library of the Association.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.—A man named **DOLAN**, residing in York-street, Jersey City, complained, yesterday, that a woman, named **HAYES**, had assaulted him with a hatchet, inflicting a severe wound upon his head. The complainant stated that he had visited the house of Mrs. **HAYES** to obtain a number of empty bags, and that in consequence of a dispute as to the number of bags belonging to him, the woman flew into a passion, and seizing the hatchet, dealt him a severe blow with it. A warrant was issued for the apprehension of Mrs. **HAYES**.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER.—A fashionably-dressed young man was arrested by Government Detective **NETTLESHIP**, in Hoboken, on Monday, charged with being engaged extensively in passing counterfeit $10 bills on the National Bank of Auburn, N. Y. The young man, when taken before Commissioner **WHITEHEAD** at Newark, yesterday, gave his name as **GEORGE SMITH**, and stated that he was soon to leave the country at the time of his arrest. He was committed to the County Jail to await trial in default of $10,000 bail.

CONSOLIDATION.—The Committee on Consolidation of the Hudson County Board of Freeholders, have selected **ROBERT GILCHRIST**, Esq., as their counsel to confer with the attorney for the Board, in drawing up a bill to be presented to the Legislature next Winter. The bill will provide for the appointment of Commissioners, and for the settlement of terms for consolidating the county into one municipality.

PRISON INMATES.—During the month of November 168 prisoners were confined in the Jersey City Prison. Of this number, 79 were arrested for drunkenness, 4 for suspicion of having been concerned in murders, 5 for suspicion of stealing, 9 for violation of city ordinances, 11 for assault and battery, 9 as suspicious characters and 9 for illegal voting.

FIRE IN HOBOKEN.—An explosion occurred in Clary's Chemical Works, at the corner of Newark and Garden streets. The windows were blown out and the roof of the building set on fire by the explosion of the chemicals, the fire being soon extinguished by the efforts of the employes at the works. The loss was about $200.

THE DREW SEMINARY.—A number of brick dwellings are being erected upon the grounds of the Drew Theological Seminary, at Madison, N. J., for the residences of the Professors. Each dwelling will cost about $20,000, and each will be surrounded by five or six acres of land. More than fifty students have been entered for the Winter season.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—**ARTHUR O'KEEFE**, a resident of Bayonne, appeared before Justice **CUTTER**, in Jersey City, yesterday, and complained that **JOHN W. JONES** had assaulted him violently on Tuesday last, by striking him upon the head with a shovel, causing him to become for a considerable length of time insensible.

APPOINTMENT.—**WILLIAM K. MCDONALD**, Esq., has been appointed a Director of the Soldiers' Home, at Newark, in place of the late **EDWIN A. STEVENS**.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Peckham, Mullin and J. F. Barnard, JJ.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
197—Goddard vs. Mallory.
200—Sackett et al. vs. Whiting.
203—Smith vs. Crosby et al.
204—Schlaefer et al. vs. Corson et al.
205—Butterworth vs. Bliss et al.
208—Hall et al. vs. Herman.
213—Davies, Jr., vs. Dollner et al.
216—Kubely vs. Leary et al.
217—Baldwin vs. Amory.
218—People ex rel. Doty vs. Jones.
219—Ryder vs. Com. Fire Ins. Co.

Nos.
221—Everett vs. Meach et al.
223—Freneau vs. Whitlock, et al.
224—The Mayor, &c., vs. Beebe et al.
225—Palmer vs. O'Brien et al.
226—Fuller vs. Johnson.
227—Kessel vs. Albetes et al.
228—Scott vs. Central R. R. of Georgia.
229—Camp et al. vs. Norton et al.
230—Macklein et al. vs. Farmers L. and T. Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—Oyer and Terminer Business and Civil Calendar.

Nos.
1095—Kline vs. Barstow et al.
1337—Davison vs. Ranges et al.
1469—Bailey et al. vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
1483—O'Brien vs. Vannemacher.
1547—Maurice vs. Cushing, Receiver, &c.
1605—Marks vs. McCarty et al.
1607—Galpin vs. Strouse.
1609—McCallum vs. Ballard.
1611—McKinley vs. Simpson et al.
1613—Dunkin vs. Hersey.

Nos.
1615—Zanansky vs. Hershfield et al.
1617—Smith vs. McCutcheon et al.
1619—Pray vs. Palmer et al.
1623—Walker vs. Kelly.
1625—Parker et al. vs. Benjamin et al.
1627—Wright et al. vs. Pisor.
1629—Donovan et al. vs. Malam.
1631—N. Y. and Hugh Revere Oil Comp'y vs. Chambers.
1639—Goodhart vs. Bocklin et al.
1641—McCready vs. McKee.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
42—Leonard vs. Leonard.
50—Teller et al. vs. Fowler et al.
53—Berolzheimer et al. vs. Cogswell et al.
59—Davison vs. Price, &c.
60—Heath, &c., vs. Bank of North Carolina.
61—Kelly vs. Seneca Reservation Oil Co.
63—Baker vs. Lord et al.
67—Withers vs. Richardson, &c.
70—James vs. Westbrook.

Nos.
77—Elmendorf vs. Savage et al.
82—Krohn vs. Oechs.
98—Mollenhauer vs. Mollenhauer.
108—Chapin vs. Gilbert.
122—Abbott et al. vs. Eimer et al.
126—In re Brewster.
129—Lipnee vs. Davidson.
131—Magrath vs. The Mayor, &c.
132—In re Spotts.
138—Leaman et al. vs. Townsend.

Call No. 139—McAdam, &c., vs. Schmall.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Non-Jury Causes only.

Nos.
944—Kline vs. Levinson.
— —Hersenbuttle vs. Oberglock.
— —Klauber vs. Duchman.
869—Rudolphy vs. Rosenstein.
— —Stitt vs. Goodwin.
981—Odell vs. Gleason.
950—Shields vs. Bass.
836—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. Stone.
837—Same vs. Same.
838—Same vs. Same.
839—Same vs. Same.
840—Same vs. Same.
841—Same vs. Same.
898—Tabor vs. Kable.
896—Gerould vs. Mer. Un. Ex. Co.

Nos.
892—Applegate vs. Krooman.
— —Staib vs. Schellinger.
925—Flynn vs. Hallon.
— —Bachelor vs. Loughran.
999—Robinson vs. New Haven Steamb't Co.
1003—Baker vs. Montgomery.
1002—Schmidt vs. Tietzer.
1004—Hyman vs. Rosenfield.
1005—Baldwin vs. Marnel.
1009—Rector vs. Cately.
1010—Whitehorn vs. Hyer.
1012—Smith vs. Nicholason.
1013—Langridge vs. Dana.
1015—Lowden vs. Coleman.
1018—Brown vs. Nash.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

INTERNAL REVENUE LAW—INDICTMENT—FRAUDULENT DISTILLER'S BOND.

The United States vs. *Nicholas Henry.*—This was a motion in arrest of judgment. The defendant was convicted on an indictment founded on section 42 of the Internal Revenue act of July 13, 1866. The points urged in support of the defendant were: 1. That the indictment was defective, in that it charged the defendant with unlawfully executing and conniving at the execution of a fraudulent bond required to be given by one Raedle, who was the owner of a distillery, and that it failed to set out the particulars in which the bond was fraudulent, or how the payment of tax was attempted to be evaded by its means. 2. That the defendant, and not Raedle, was the owner of the distillery and of the bonded warehouse. 3. That the evidence was insufficient.

Held by the Court—That the indictment having set out the offence in the words of the statute, is sufficient, the offence being one created by statute. (Wharton's Cr. Law, p. 132; The United States *vs.* Gooding, 12 Wheat., 460, 474; The United States *vs.* Mills, 7 Peters, 138, 142; The United States *vs.* Staats, 8 How., 40, 44; The United States *vs.* Pond, 2 Curtis' C. C. R., 265, 268.) That under sections 24 and 27 of the act of July 13, 1866, the proper person to give the warehouse bond named in section 27 is the person who gives the notice to the Government under section 24. That person was Raedle in this case, and he was the owner *quoad* the Government, whatever may have been the private relations between him and Raedle. That the evidence of Henry's knowledge of the worthlessness of the bond was a question of fact for the jury and was sufficient to fully warrant their verdict.

Motion denied.

For the United States, Mr. Phelps and Mr. Bell; for defendant, Mr. Cook and Mr. Blankman.

SENTENCES.

At the opening of the Court Monday morning, three prisoners were brought up for sentence.

In the case of Christian Flecke, convicted of running a still in a dwelling-house, contrary to the Revenue law, the Court announced that in view of all the circumstances in this case, sentence would be suspended, and he was accordingly discharged.

John Osbrey, convicted of making a false and fraudulent bond, in order to get a warehouse bonded under the Internal Revenue law, was brought up, and, in sentencing him, the Court said, that taking into consideration the former good character of the prisoner, and also the fact that the jury had strongly recommended him to the mercy of the Court, a comparatively light sentence would be passed upon him. The sentence was that he should be confined in the County Jail for the period of ten days and pay a fine of $1,000.

Nicholas Henry, also convicted of issuing a fraudulent bond, and also strongly recommended to the mercy of the Court, was sentenced to confinement in the Albany Penitentiary for the period of thirteen months.

CONCLUSION OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK EMBEZZLING CASE—CONVICTION OF THE ACCUSED.

The United States vs. *Garniss E. Baker.*—The jury in this case retired on Monday, about 3 o'clock P. M., and came into Court yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, and announced as the result of their deliberation a verdict of guilty on the third, fourth and sixth counts of the indictment, (there being six counts in all,) and, in accordance with the direction of the Court, an acquittal on the three other counts.

The counts on which the accused was found guilty are as follows:

Third Count—That on the 10th day of July, 1868, he embezzled $10,848 40 of the funds of the bank.

Fourth Count—That on the day aforesaid he willfully misapplied the funds of the bank to the amount of $10,848 40.

Sixth Count—That on the 14th day of August, 1867, he made a false entry on the book of account of the bank, the said entry being, "U. S. notes, $566,044," whereas the proof shows that on that day he did not have funds to that amount by about $40,000.

The penalty provided by law for these offences is imprisonment for the period of not less than five years or more than ten years.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, RHODE ISLAND DISTRICT—Nov 28.

Before Judges Clifford and Bullock.

On the 25th inst., in the case of the Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company *vs.* Gardner, the Court, after full argument, delivered an opinion that the defendant, by the use of "newbrough," or "iodized" hard rubber for artificial plates, infringed the Cummings patent, owned by the claimants, and directed an injunction to issue restraining such infringement till further order of the Court.

B. R. Curtis and Causten Browne, of Boston, for complainants; B. F. Thurston and Wingate Hayes, of Providence, and S. D. Law and J. A. Foster, of New-York, for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Peckham, Mullin and J. F. Barnard.

ALLEGED FALSE REPRESENTATION.

Victorine N. Hermanny, Respondent, vs. *Rufus W. Leavitt, Appellant.*—On the trial of this case it appeared that on or about the 18th day of January, 1866, one George J. Maillet desired to purchase of the plaintiff, who is a Frenchwoman, through her broker, some damaged cheese which she then owned. The plaintiff wished to sell it and asked Maillet, by her broker, for references. He referred the plaintiff to the defendant, and before she delivered the cheese she saw the defendant personally and by her broker, and asked him if Mr. Maillet was good. The defendant said that Maillet was perfectly good and he knew it, and that if she would give him the goods and take his note at thirty days, he would discount it at once. So she sold him the cheese and took the note, relying upon the promise of Leavitt to discount it as soon as she got it. She presented the note to Mr. Leavitt, but he refused to discount it. Before the note became due, Maillet ran away, and the note was never paid. Thereupon this action was commenced against Leavitt to recover damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the false statements above set forth. The answer put in by the defendants was a general denial. The issue was tried before Judge Sutherland and a jury at the March term, 1867, and a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff. From the judgment entered upon this verdict the defendant appealed. The General Term, after hearing argument of counsel at length, decided that the judgment should be affirmed.

For appellant, Chas. Matthews, Esq.; for the respondent, Mr. J. R. Thompson.

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS.

A new calendar for the trial of issues of Fact for the year 1869 will be made, and notes of issue therefor must be filed in all cases on or before the 19th inst., stating the number of the cause on the present calendar, and if reserved, generally the time when. If filed after the above date the cause will lose its place on the calendar. The day calendars for the February term will be made of causes entitled to be placed thereon to correspond with the present General calendar.

NATH. JARVIS, Jr., Clerk.

Dated Dec. 1, 1868.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 1, 1868.

$50,000	5-20. C., '62	111⅛
4,500	do	111
55,000	5-20 C., '67	110⅞
4,000	U. S. 5-20 C, '68	110⅛
2,600	T. St. 6s, new	68⅜
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, ex c. bet. call	69⅛
10,000	Virginia 6s. new	58
13,000	do....bet. call	57⅛
5,000	N. Car. 6s, new	63⅜
5,000	do	63⅝
10,000	do	63
3,000	N. C. St. 6s. bet. call	66
13,000	do....bet. call	65½
80,000	do	65
2,000	Erie 1st M.	101
1,000	Del. L. & W. 1st	97
2,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st	113½
1,000	St. L. & Iron M. R. 1st M. Bds.	86⅝
15,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st, bet. call	90⅛
20	Cent. Nat. Bank	110
7	do	111
50	Fourth Nat. Bank	104¾
400	Merch. Un. Ex.	18⅝
600	do	18½
300	do	18⅜
500	do	18
100	do.....2d call	18⅛
20	Adams Ex.	50
100	do	49¾
100	do	49⅞
100	Canton Co.	50⅝
90	Del. & Hud. Can.	134
15	do.....2d call	134
100	Cum. C. Pf., 2d call	39⅛
200	do	39¼
100	West. U. T.	36⅝
200	do	36¾
400	Quick. Min. Co.	23¾
40	Mar. Pf., bet. call	21
165	Pac. Mail	118
100	do.....b30	118
5	N. Y. Cen.	128¾
200	do	129
100	do.....s11	129
200	do	129⅛
1000	Erie	39⅜
100	Hudson R.	132
500	Reading	98⅜
100	Mich. So. & N. I.	88⅞
300	do	88⅝
200	do.....s60	88⅜
200	do....bet. call	88⅛
12	Panama	330
25	do....bet. call	332
5	Chi. & N. W.	86
400	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	87⅜
200	do	87⅞
200	Mil. & St. P.	70⅜
25	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	89
60	Del., L. & W.	131
25	Chi. & R. I., bet. call	101⅞
10	New-Jersey R. R.	133½
110	N. J. Cen.	115
100	do.....bet. call	114½
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	111⅜
100	do	111
15	do	110⅞
25	T., W. & W., bet. call	58
100	do	58⅛
700	Ohio & Miss.	31⅛
200	do..bet. call. c	31
250	Chi. & Alton	146
5	Rome & Watert'n.	113
50	do.....2d call	114
100	C. C. Cin. & Ind., b60	77

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$10,000	U.S. 6s, '81, R., s3 x	110⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '62	110⅞
2,000	U.S.6s, 5-20 R., '64	107
15,000	5-20 C., '65	107⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '64	106⅞
10,000	do	107⅛
90,000	5-20, C., '65.. new	110
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	110⅛
5,000	5-20 C., '67	110
115,000	do	110⅛
15,000	do.....b3	110⅝
20,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40, C.	105⅛
50,000	do.....b30	105⅝
7,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x c.	69
11,000	N. Car. St. 6s	65⅛
14,000	N. Car. 6s, new	63⅛
20,000	do.....s60	62⅛
20,000	Mo. St. 6s	89⅛
5,000	do....bet. call	89⅛
100	Q. M. Co.	23⅛
100	do	23¼
400	Cum. Coal Pf	38⅛
300	Pacific Mail	116½
100	do	116⅛
100	Mar. Min. Co.	5⅛
100	Adams Ex.	49
20	Mer. U. Ex.	17⅝
400	Reading R.	98⅜
350	Mich. So. & N. I. s30	88⅛
500	Chi. & N. W.	84⅜
300	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	87
400	do	86⅞
300	Clev. & Tol.	100⅜
500	Ohio & Miss.	30⅞
200	Chi. & R. I.	107⅛
10	do	107⅛
100	do	107⅝
400	Mil. & St. P.	68
700	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	86
200	P., Ft. W. & C.	110⅛
200	T., W. & W., bet. call	58⅛
500	do	58
100	Chi. & Alton, Pf.	146½
200	N. J. Cen.	115
100	do	114½
200	do.....s30	114

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Mer. U. Ex.	19⅛
200	do	19
50	do	18⅞
40	Amer. Ex	48
100	Quick. Min. Co.	23⅞
300	N. Y. Cen.	129⅜
300	do.....s3	129⅜
100	Erie	39
100	Hudson R	131⅛
100	do	131¼
100	Reading	98⅜
1200	do	98⅜
200	do.....b10	98⅜
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	111⅛
500	Mich. So. & N. I.	89⅛
100	do.....b5	89⅜
800	Clev. & Pitts	88
100	do.....s20	87⅞
200	do.....c	88
200	Clev. & Tol. s30	100⅛
300	do	100⅞
600	Chi., R. I. & P.	108
100	do.....s10	108
200	do	108⅛
600	do	108⅛
200	Chi. & N. W	85⅛
500	Chi. & N. W. Pf	87⅛
300	do	88

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

10,000	Va. St. 6s, new	57⅛
800	Mer. U. Ex.	17⅞
400	do	17
200	Pac. Mail	117
100	West. U. T.	36⅜
100	do	36⅛
200	N. Y. Central	128⅞
200	Hudson	131⅛
200	Reading	98⅜
20	do	98⅛
200	P., Ft. W. & C.	110⅞
200	do	110⅞
400	Mil. & S. P.	69
200	Ohio & Miss	31⅛
400	Mich. So. & N. I.	88⅞
800	do	88⅛
400	Cleve. & Pitts	87⅛
200	do	87⅛
200	do	87⅛
200	Cleve. & Tol...b10	100⅛
200	Chi., R. I. & P.	107⅛
600	do	107⅛
100	Chi. & N. W.	84⅛
200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	87⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	68⅜
60	American Ex	46
100	Mer. Un. Ex	17⅜
100	do	17⅛
100	do.....b10	17⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co. b10	23⅛
200	Pacific Mail	116⅛
300	do	116⅜
100	do	116⅜
400	N. Y. Cen.	128⅜
100	Hudson	130
500	Reading	98
200	Mil. & St. P.	67⅜
300	do	67⅛
200	Ohio & Miss	30⅜
100	do.....b3	30⅜
100	Tol., W. & W	58
100	Mich. So. & N. I., s30	88
500	do	88⅛
100	do.....b10	88⅛
300	P., Ft. W. & C.	110⅛
300	Clev. & Pitts	87⅛
200	do	87⅛
50	do	88⅛
100	Chi., R. I. & P.	106⅞
300	do	107⅛
500	do.....b3	107⅛
800	do	107⅛
300	Chi. & N. W	84⅛
200	do	84⅛
100	Chi. & N.W. Pf.	87⅛
600	do	87⅛

TUESDAY, Dec. 1—P. M.

The markets in Wall-street on this first day of the Winter are like the weather, cold and chilly. Business, as a general remark, is dull, and the feeling among the Brokers uncertain as to the course of prices through the month. Some parties think we shall have a stupid time until after the New Year; others that the prevailing temper of the markets for Stocks and Money will be bearish or depressed for some weeks to come, if not until after the 1st of January; and yet a third party seem confident that the inactivity of Monday and to-day will prove but temporary, and that a larger volume of transactions on the Stock Exchange will be manifest before another week passes over. To-day, as late on yesterday, there is more talk than last week of a demand for Money. The Banks and Trust Companies, as a rule, are charging 7 ⅌ cent. on every class of loans and collateral. The private Banking firms are getting 6@7 ⅌ cent. The supply of Money within these quotations to-day is quite equal to the wants of the Brokers, many of whom, not engaged in Gold or the Public Funds, have very little to do, and some of them not inclined to enter upon large engagements in the Railway Stocks.

The sales of Gold were at 135¼@135⅛@135@134⅞@135⅛@135¼ ⅌ cent. The Treasury award of $300,000, at 11 o'clock A. M., was at an average of 135.07 ⅌ cent. The Cash Gold was over-abundant, and 6 ⅌ cent. interest was paid to carry over balances.

We hear that a large business was done late last evening and early this forenoon in the Foreign Exchanges. The lower rates on both London and Paris from last week, and a liberal supply of Bills, Southern and local, have induced some considerable purchases for the Hamburg steamer, to-day, and the Cunarder, sailing to-morrow. The amount of Bills drawn by a leading house yesterday, on some special transaction, was reported as high as £220,000, the whole of which was taken up at 109⅜@109¼ ⅌ cent., together with some heavy sums of Sterling and Francs from other Bankers, on the basis of 109¼@109⅜, on London. The receipts of Bills drawn from New Orleans, Mobile, &c., against Cotton, are on the increase. The special loan of £220,000, London, referred to, was assigned by rumor to the *Bull* interest in the Public Funds, but we could find no authority for this surmise, and incline to the opinion that the transaction may have had something to do with the Pacific Railway Companies.

On the Stock Exchange the prevailing account is *Bearish* in the Public Funds. The operators in this direction have achieved something of a success in fighting the supposed recent *corner* in the old 5-20s of 1862, and this has induced a bolder attack upon the other 5-20s, and especially the new of 1867. The great dealers report, on the other hand, that their counter business with the public is almost uniformly in one direction—a buying demand for investment. In reference to the London and Frankfort markets, the prices are now about equalized with our own, since the *corner* here in 1862s is supposed to have been broken. The changes from yesterday are ⅜ ⅌ cent. additional decline on 1862s, ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. on 1867s, and ⅛ ⅌ cent. on the 10-40s. The State Bonds are ⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent. weaker than on Monday—in North Carolinas as much as 1 ⅌ cent.

In the Railways there was a very dull, rather than a depressed or bearish feeling. The majority of the so-called leading Brokers and Jobbers still incline to the *Bull* side of New-York Central, Reading and the Western Stocks, but as they show no evidence of increasing their holdings, and some of their neighbors are looking for lower prices through December, the not unreasonable result is a dullish market, on gradually receding figures. The fluctuations of the day in New-York Central were ⅞ ⅌ cent., in Rock Island 1 ⅌ cent., in Reading ⅛, in the Northwests ⅛@1 ⅌ cent., and in the St. Pauls 1½@2 ⅌ cent. In reference to the last there is some disappointment felt at the following announcement of the result of the conference of last week in regard to dividends:

"The directors unanimously recommend the shareholders to alter their articles of association, as named in the accompanying document. It authorizes the division of the undivided income account, up to Jan. 1, 1869, to the shareholders, *by the issue of common stock to that amount*, less the current interest on bonded debt for 1868, and any cash dividend which may be made from the net earnings of 1867 or 1868. The directors would prefer to make the whole dividend in cash; but so great has been the demands of the country through which the road passes for additional equipment, and for other necessary expenditures, not embraced in operating expenses, that the Company will not have the whole amount in cash on hand to divide; they do, however, expect to be able to divide a part of the income account in cash."

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	105⅞	105⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¼	110⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅜	110⅜
American Gold Coin	135½	135
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	68⅜	68⅛
Virginia Bonds, old	56½	56⅛
Missouri Bonds	90	89⅛
North Carolina Bonds, old	66⅛	65⅛
New-York Central	129⅜	128⅞
Erie Railway	38⅞	38⅞
Reading Railway	98⅜	98⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	107⅞	107⅛
Northwest Common	85	85
Northwest Preferred	87⅞	87⅛
Michigan Southern	89⅛	88⅞
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	111	110⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	87⅞	87⅛
Pacific Mail Company	117⅞	117
St. Paul Preferred	88⅛	86⅞
St. Paul Common	70⅛	68
Toledo and Wabash	58⅜	58

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent.. reg.. 1881	115⅛
6 ⅌ cent.. coup., 1881	114⅞
5-20 reg., 1862	106⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	110⅞
5-20 reg., 1864	107⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	107⅛
5-20 coupon '65 n. is	110⅜
5-20 coupon 1867	110⅜
5-20 coupon 1868	110⅞
5 ⅌ cent. reg., 1871	122
5 ⅌ ct. coup. 1871	122
End. coupon, 1871	122
5 ⅌ cent. reg., 1874	113
5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1874	116
End. coupons, 1874	113⅛
10-40 reg	103⅞
10-40 500 & 1,000	105⅞
6s Currency	98⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	109⅜
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	109⅜
N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. Canal, 1870	101
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1872	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1873	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1875	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1877	102
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1878	102
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874	100
Illinois 6s. cou. '79 aft '60	101⅛
Illinois 6s, cou. '79 aft. '62	101⅛
Illinois 6s. c. '79 aft. 1865	101⅛
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1870	101⅛
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101⅛
Illinois coupon, 6s. 1879	101⅛
Illinois War Loan	101⅛
Indiana 6 ⅌ c. War L'n.	97
Indiana 5 ⅌ c.	95
Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1873	100
Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., 1878	92
Tenn. 6 ⅌ c., ex c	69
Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. n. bds	68⅜
Virginia 6s., ex c	56
Virginia 6s., n. bds	57⅛
Georgia 6s	80
Georgia 7s, n. bds	92
North Carolina 6s	65⅛
N. C. 6s. new bonds	63
Missouri 6s	89⅛
Connecticut 6s	100
Rhode Island 6s	101⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	140
Merchants'	124
Mechanics'	129
Union	116
America	146
Seventh Ward	114
Commerce	123½
Ocean	108
American Exchange	112½
Bank of the Republic	112
Bank of N. America	111½
Hanover	116
Metropolitan	143
Nassau	105
Marine	150
Impt'rs. & Traders'	133
Park	152
Central National	110
Fourth National	104⅞
Ninth National	112
Tenth National	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1887	91
Erie 1st M. ext	101
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	87
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	102⅛
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72	114
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	111⅛
Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M	90⅛
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	96⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	82
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. con	93
Con. 7 ⅌ cent 1st M. bds.	90⅛
Del. L. & W. 1st M	96⅛
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext'd.	92
Tol. & W. 2d Mort	82
Tol. & W. Equip. b'ds	74
Gt. Western 1st M. '68	102
Gt. Western 2d M. '93	78⅛
Gal. & Chic. 2d M	95
Chi. & R. I. 1st M	101⅛
Chi. R. I. & Pac	95
Morris & Essex 1st M	96
Morris & Essex 2d M	91⅛
N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	111⅛
N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100
Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103⅛
Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Cleve. & P. 4th M.	78
Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	103
Chi. & Alton inc	89
Ohio & Miss. 1st M	96
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	91
Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	102⅛
Mil. & St. P. 1st M 73-10	96⅛
Chic. & Mil. 1st M	88
Chic. & G. East'n 1st M.	73
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	93

The week's exports of Produce have been to the currency value of $4,269,207. Included in the exports were 12,572 bales Cotton.

Of the movement in Provisions in Milwaukee, week ending with Nov. 28, Messrs. **GEO. I. JONES** & Co. speak thus:

"The receipts of Hogs for past three days sum up 2,309 live and 733 dressed, against 3,145 live and 193 dressed for same time last year. There has been scarcely any change in prices, the range continuing at $6 50 to $7 50 for live for light to extra heavy. Dressed are selling at $7 75@$8 50. Packers are quite free sellers of their present cutting, but are not disposed to sell now for future delivery at much under to-day's rates. The cutting is chiefly into barrels, very little going into dry salt. Two of the houses have not dry-salted a piece as yet. The hogs are of excellent quality, and much superior to last year. Those light enough for Prime Mess are not numerous, but Mess Pork Hogs are quite abundant. We quote products for delivery in few days as follows: Mess Pork, $22@$22 50; Clear Pork, $24; Thin Mess, $21; Prime Mess, $18 50; Extra Prime, 15½c.@16c.; Sweet Pickled Hams, 11½c.@11¾c.; Green Hams, 10½c.@10¾c.; Pickled Shoulders, 8c.; Green Shoulders, 7c. Prime Lard, 14½c. for kettle-rendered. The quality of the Lard made here, it will be remembered, is very choice, and sells readily at ¼c.@⅜c. higher than most brands of Prime in competing markets. No. 1 Lard in small supply and nominal at 13½c. We quote Cumberlands for December delivery at 10¼c.@10½c.; Short Ribs, 11¼c.; Dry Salted Shoulders for all December delivery sold to-day at 7½c. loose, and 7⅛c.@7¾c. boxed. Freights, all rail, 70c. to New-York, 65c. to Baltimore and Philadelphia, and 75c. to Boston and Portland. By Detroit and Milwaukee line can ship at 65c. to New-York, 62½c. to Albany, and 70c. to Boston. We show below the cost of some of the leading products laid down in the New-York market.

	C. Cuts, boxed.	S. R., boxed.	Mess Pork.	P. Mess.	Pkld Hms.	Prime Lard.
Cost here....	10⅛	11⅛	$22 25	$18 50	11⅛	14⅛
F'ts, all rail.	⅝	⅝	2 24	2 24	1.08	.83
Cost l'd d'wn ex. of int., dis., exch. or com....	11⅛	12⅝	$24 49	$20 74	12.58	15.33

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Broadway, 327.8x50x31.6x51	$4,000
Block between 24th and 25th sts. and 11th-av. and river	20,000
Delancey-st., s. s., 77 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 71.8x17.6x30x89.2x23	14,050
Greene-st., w. s., 246.5 ft. n. of Prince-st., 100x25	26,000
Hudson-st., n. w. corner of Hammond-st., 78.1x25.2	34,750
Houston-st., s. s., 20 ft. w. of Mungin-st., 75x20	8,250
Lot No. 510 of Nicholas W. Stuyvesant's estate	13,500
New-st., 100 ft. n. of Sherman-av., 50x250	1,600
Pitt-st., n. w. corner Rivington-st., 38.1x63.11	17,500
Prince-st., s. s., 25x100	24,000
Pitt-st., No. 96, 25x100	10,800
Pitt-st., 84.6 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 100.11x40.5	21,800
Pitt-st., w. s., 24x86	4,000
Rivington-st., Nos. 220, 222 and 224, 63.11x48.1	15,500
Wooster-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Houston-st., 100x23	20,000
Whitehall-st., e. s., 54.9 ft. s. of Front-st., 35x26.8	30,000
3d-st., s. s., half distance from Lewis-st., 51.9x20x54x20	6,200
8th-st., s. s., 41 ft. s. of Lewis-st., 21.11x22.2	4,200
11th-st., s.s., 219 ft. w. of Av. A., 94.8x25	15,100
11th-st., n.s., 220.6 ft. e. of Av. A., 103.3x75	36,500
23d-st., s.s., 350 ft. w. of 9th-av., 24.9x98.9	32,000
25th-st., n.s., 455 ft. w. of 7th-av., 98.9x20	22,100
25th-st., s.s., 198.7 ft. w. of 2d-av., 98.9x40	18,500
26th-st., s.s., 425 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	4,500
27th-st., s.s., 64.6 ft. n. of Lexington-av., 13.6x39.6	17,500
27th-st., s.s., 428 ft. e. of 9th-av., 22x98.9	15,500
27th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	9,000
30th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 5th-av., 98.9x25	16,000
30th-st., n. s., 128 ft. w. of Madison-av.	9,000
38th-st., n. s., 403 ft. w. of 5th-av., 98.9x21	38,500
41st-st., s. s., corner of 7th-av., 100x98.9	68,000
42d-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100.5x50	32,000
44th-st., s. s., 338.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 18.6x100.5	15,500
49th-st., n. s., 63.2 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20.4x60x21.9x80.5x19.5	23,000
49th-st., n. s., 152 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18x100.5	15,500
51st-st., n. s., 122.6 ft. e. of 8th-av., 100.5x22.6	26,000
53d-st., s. s., 199 ft. e. of 6th-av., 100.4x21	35,000
55th-st., s.s., 287.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 100.5x12.6	15,000
56th-st., n. s., 500 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100.5x25	12,500
56th-st., n. s., 102.6 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 12.6x100.5	17,000
57th-st., s. s., 525 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100.5x25	16,000
57th-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x200	29,500
57th-st., s. s., 500 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100x25	16,000
58th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 7th-av., 100.8x100.9x168.5x100	19,500
54th-st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 3d-av., 98x25	10,000
62d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100.4x100	40,000
67th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x100.5	7,150
73d-st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of 3d-av., 102.2x20	nom.
74th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 4th-av., 400x102.2	50,000
76th-st., n. s., 270 ft. e. of 5th-av., 102.2x25	10,000
77th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 204.4x75x102.2x50x102.2x25	16,000
82d-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 9th-av., 125x102.2	30,100
96th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., 125x100.11	12,870
97th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100.11x150	14,000
111th-st., s. s., 155 ft. w. of 4th-av., 100.11x25	2,150
122d-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Avenue A. 50.5x12.6	3,600
124th-st., n. s., 177.6 ft. w. of 4th-av., 62.6x100.11	6,250
124th-st., n. s., 240 ft. w. of 4th-av., 75x100.11	2,500
124th-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 4th-av., 37.6x100.11	3,750
124th-st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x100.11	5,000
125th-st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x½ block	6,000
125th-st., s. s., 265 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x½ block	6,000
126th-st., n. s., 185 ft. e. of 6th-av., 100x125	13,250
127th-st., s. s., 135 ft. e. of 6th-av., 99.11x50	18,000
128th-st., n. s., 280 ft. w. of 3d-av., 199.10x120x99.11x60x99.11x60	20,700
128th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 6th-av., 199.10x75	18,000
128th-st., n. s., 420 ft. w. of 3d-av., 99.11x60	17,500
128th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 5th-av., 50x99.11	3,900
Whitehall-st., No. 55, 26.8x35	nom.
Madison-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of 48th-st., 100x8 in	1,048
Avenue A, w. s., 22 ft. s. of 19th-st., 24x80	18,000
Avenue D, e. s., 22 ft. s. of 5th-st., 78x24	14,250
Avenue D, 72 ft. w. of 10th-st., 73x24	10,000
1st-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of 9th-st., 50x25	19,000
1st-av., s. e. corner of 125th-st., 176.5x288.2x227x10	15,000
1st-av., w. s., 66.9 ft. s. of 7th-st., 71.6x34.3	23,300
1st-av., e. s., 47.4 ft. s. of 7th-st., 25.9x50	21,250
2d-av., e. s., 77.2 ft. s. of 86th-st., 25x100	4,300
2d-av., e. s., 52.2 ft. s. of 80th-st., 25x100	4,300
2d-av., w. s., 100.10 ft. s. of 61st-st., 75x21	17,000
3d-av., e. s., 80 ft. n. of 126th-st., 24.11x74	26,000
3d-av., e. s., 75.6 ft. s. of 97th-st., 100x25.2	3,000
3d-av., e. s., 28 ft. n. of 119th-st., 80x24	13,250
7th-av., w. s., 22.1 ft. n. of 34th-st., 46x14x18x60x18	11,050
8th-av., w. s., 24.11 ft. s. of 134th-st., 100x46.1	7,000
8th-av., w. s., 24.11 ft. n. of 148th-st., ¾ in. x100	nom.
8th-av., s. e. corner of 36th-st., 100 x25	34,500
10th-av., e. s., 94.3 ft. n. of 137th-st., 333.11x36.9x35.8x42.6x121.4x135.6x739.6x358.6	21,083
10th-av., w. s., 49.11 ft. n. of 131st-st., 125x100	7,500
10th-av., w. s., 49.11 ft. n. of 131st-st., 125x125	7,800
11th-av., n. s., 435.7x100x433.7x100	13,250

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Beaver-st., s. w. s., 25 ft. s. e. of Charles-place, 25x100	$700
Bergen-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Classon-av., 61x217.10x209.2	10,000
Cumberland-st., e. s., 50.7 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 21.5x94.3x21x90	17,500
Cumberland-st., w. s., 52.10 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 44x80	8,000
Devoe-st., n. s., 99.2 ft. e. of Lorrimer-st., 9 in.x74.7x4 in.x74.7, q. c.	100
Eagle-st., s. s., 220 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 50x100	2,000
Gold-st., w. s., 267.6 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 12.6x100.3	3,450
Green-lane, e. s., 70 ft. n. of York-st., 25x75, q. c.	nom.
Hopkinson-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Union-st., 75x78	750
Kosciusko-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 20x100	900
Monroe-st., s. s., 246 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 21x100	6,500
Myrtle-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of Cypress-av., 29.3x100	200
Schemerhorn-st., s.w. s., 80 ft. n. w. of Bond-st., 22x71.4	4,300
Skillman-st., w. s., 286 10 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 25x100	2,225
State-st., s. w. s., 150 ft. e. of Hicks-st., 25x100, c.	7,000
Union-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x100	6,900
Water-st., s. s., 99.6 ft. w. of Gold-st., 27.3x100x23.6x100, q. c.	1,100
Wilson-st., n. s., 70 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 20x100	8,800
Atlantic-av., n. s., 338.8 ft. w. of Classon-av., 20x100	6,500
Concklin-av., s. s., 702 ft. e. of Canarsie road, 50x150	30
Myrtle-av., s. s., 58.11 ft. w. of Clermont-av., 13.5x18.5x19x74.3	9,500
Navy-st., w. s., 160.8 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 40.4x64.1x40x59.6	2,800
Wythe-av., s. w. s., 20 ft. s. e. of Penn-st., 20x85	900
5th-av., e. s., 62 ft. s. of 9th-st., 8x1x3x26x100x40	4,000
5th-av., w. s., 80 ft. s. of 18th-st., 2x80, deed 1867	1,000
Lots Nos. 35, 36, 37, 54, 55, and 56, block No. 9, T. H. Braisted, Jr.'s map	555
Lots Nos. 25 to 34, blocks Nos. 6 and 8, lots Nos. 40, 41, 50, and 51, blocks Nos. 9 and 10, same map	4,000
Lots Nos. 78, 79, 110, 111, 332, 333, map heirs of G. Martense	1,060
Lots Nos. 79, 110, 332, map heirs of G. Martense	530
Lots Nos. 456 to 459, Van Voorhis' Farm map	700

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Bergen-st., e. s., 300 ft. from Cabinet-st., 25x100	$800
Carroll-st., s. s., Stevenson's property, 50x100	400
Church-st., w. s., Devine's property, 25x57	2,100
Church-st., w.s., Erb's property, same lot as above, 25x87	2,500
Charlton-st., e. s., 150 ft. from Marshall-st., 50x100	1,200
Charlton-st., e. s., 150 ft. from Marshall-st. 25x100	600
Madison-st., s. e. s., Schiener's property, 105x224	30,000
Mount Pleasant-av., W. R. Sayre's property, s. e. corner, 126x490	10,000
Plane-st., w. s., Eagle's property, 24x50	1,400

Belleville.

Upper road, Newark, to Belleville, Roberts' property, 75x200	$5,750

Clinton.

Winksly-st., e. s., Walter's property, 80x75	$2,000

Orange.

Wallace, corner of Park-st., Westerfield's property, 50x70	$5,250

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NEARLY FIVE HUNDRED MILES COMPLETED.—The *Central Pacific Railroad Company* have added 300 miles to their line during the current year, while doing a large local passenger and freight business. The through connection will be completed next Summer, when the through traffic will be multiplied.

A portion of the popular First Mortgage Loan, secured by the prior claim upon this valuable and productive property, is offered at the Company's price—103 *per cent. and accrued interest, in currency.* Bonds of $1,000 each. Particulars of

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers, &c., No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD.

The First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company, pay both Principal and Interest in GOLD COIN, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Each Bond is for $1,000 or £200 Sterling, and is convertible into stock at the option of the holder. The coupons are payable Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, in New-York or London, at the option of the holder.

The Road runs from Rockford in Northern Illinois to St. Louis, a distance, including tracks to Coal Mines, &c., of about 400 miles, and traverses the finest district of Illinois.

The Bonds have 50 years to run, and are a lien of $21,000 per mile upon the Company's railroad and franchises, its coal lands—of which it has 20,000 acres containing A HUNDRED MILLION TONS OF COAL—its rolling stock, and property of every sort.

A Subscription of $8,800,000, at par, to the Capital Stock of the Company, furnishes a large part of the means required to construct and equip the road.

Nearly half the entire length of the road is graded, and substantially ready for the iron; the rails are now arriving upon the line. The first division, giving an outlet to the coal, will be in operation in 60 days, and track-laying will from this time be prosecuted with the utmost energy till the last rail is in position. The Company intend to have the whole of the road in readiness for the Autumn business of 1869.

The Bonds are for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency, and may be obtained through bankers and brokers throughout the country, or at the office of the Company, NO. 12 WALL-STREET, New-York. Governments and other securities received in exchange at market rates.

The Trustees for the Bondholders is the UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York.

Pamphlets giving full information sent on application.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

☞ UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, 30 years to run, are offered for sale on favorable terms, at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	17
Flour, bbls	22,592
Flour, bags	4,824
Cornmeal, bbls	310
Cornmeal, bags	200
Wheat, bushels	170,015
Corn, bushels	79,536
Rye, bushels	5,532
Oats, bushels	147,463
Barley, bushels	50,037
Malt, bushels	....
Peas, bushels	....
Pork, bbls	100
Cut Meats, pkgs	33
Lard, pkgs	1,321
Beef, tcs. and bbls.	754
Whisky, bbls	755
Petroleum, bbls	8,299

ASHES—Continue in request and steady, at $7 75@$7 87 for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been rather more firmly held on a moderate inquiry, including Java, 21½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 8c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 16½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in very good demand and firm in price. Sales have been reported of 4,204 bales, (of which 401 bales were to arrive,) including 927 bales to spinners, 552 bales to speculators, 2,225 bales to shippers, and 500 bales in transit. Sales were also made of 550 bales Low Middling, for January, at 23c.; 500 bales Low Middling, for February, at 23c.; 200 bales Middling, for January and February, at 23⅝c.; 100 bales Middling, for January and February, at 24c.; 100 bales Middling, for December and January, at 24c.; 100 bales Low Middling, for February, at 22⅞c.; 150 bales Middling, (month not named,) at 24c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. **CORNWALL & ZEREGA** are quoting as follows in their letters for to-morrow's steamer, the

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N.O.& Texas.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb	22⅛	22⅛	22⅞@23
Good Ordinary, ⅌ lb	23⅛	23⅛	24 @24⅛
Low Middling, ⅌ lb	24⅛	24⅛	25 @25⅛
Middling, ⅌ lb	25⅛	25⅛	25⅞@26
Good Middling, ⅌ lb	26⅛	26⅛	27 @27⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	9,109
Receipts last week	21,363
Receipts preceding week	22,960
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	200,084
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	585,995
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,326
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,690
Exports week ending to-day	12,572
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	70,924
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	284,192
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	27,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	602,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	443,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	271,000
Exports, same time last year	187,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	208,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	221,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet and depressed to-day. The main inquiry has been for low grades, which have been in rather moderate supply. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,450 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 45@$6; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 45@$6 95; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 95@$8, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 75@$7 35 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 45@$6 00
Extra State	6 45@ 8 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 40@11 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 75@ 7 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 40@11 50
Extra Genesee	8 00@11 50
Common to fancy extra Missouri	9 30@14 25

Southern Flour has been in slack demand and on the decline; sales have been reported since our last of 470 bbls., at $6 60@$8 20 for poor to fair, and $8 20@$14 50 for fair to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour is dull and drooping; sales have been made of 300 bbls. at $6 75@$12 as extremes for old and new Extras, ⅌ 196 lbs. Rye Flour has been in request at $6 20@$8 15 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 325 bbls. Corn Meal is in less demand and is heavy at $4 85@$5 35 for Western; $5 25@$5 30 for Jersey, and $5 85@$5 90 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 500 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in limited demand at $4 35@$4 65 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less freely sought after, and quoted lower. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 82,500 bushels, including White Western at $2 35, No. 1 Spring at $1 60, No. 2 Spring at $1 48@$1 51, No. 3 Spring at $1 39, Mixed Nos. 2 and 3 at $1 43, and White California at $2 25@$2 35 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been quoted cheaper, on a moderately active business. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 97,000 bushels at $1 10@$1 15½ for unsound and damp; $1 15@$1 18 for sound Mixed Western, in store and afloat; $1 05@$1 10 for new Yellow and White, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been quoted up to $1 47@$1 53 for Western, Canada and State, on sales of 12,850 bushels. Nothing really new in Barley or Malt. Oats have been quite active but rather less firm. Sales have been reported of 235,000 bushels Western at 74c.@75c., the latter rate for a few loads of choice ⅌ bushel. The Albany *Argus* gives the following list of canal-boats as having passed Fultonville during 48 hours ending 1:30 P. M., Nov. 30, 1868:

Wheat—James Platt, Oswego; Catawba, Phœnix; S. Austin, Phœnix; C. W. Davis, Oswego; J. M. Butler, Buffalo.

Oats—E. J. Hawley, Buffalo; Thomas Briggs, Phœnix.

Barley—Samuel Miller, Oswego; J. Harvey Van Buren, Oswego.

Corn—Mary Shaw, Buffalo; D. P. Austin, Oswego.

Malt—C. H. Gifford, Canastota; C. Hinsdale, Syracuse.

Oats, Corn, &c.—Mandana, Montezuma.

Lumber—Joel W. Rowley, Rochester; Baltic, Rome; Jo. Roch, Buffalo; J. Esty, Buffalo; Frank H. Allen, Oswego; Ham Lane, Lyon's Falls; Ajax, Lyon's Falls; Wm. Hawks, Oswego; Bess, Utica; J. Pratt, Utica; J. P. Munroe, Rome; A. R. Sweet, Oswego; Thos. Molloy, Buffalo; Henry Brooks, Buffalo; Our Flag, Buffalo; R. Curtiss, Utica; Delos S. Hawley, Buffalo; A. M. Collier, Rome.

Coal—Willis, Geneva; J. J. Parry, Jr., Geneva; Samuel S. Thorn, Buffalo; Hero, Geneva; Idaho, Geneva; Union, Geneva; Uncle Bill, Buffalo; J. D. Decker, Buffalo.

Salt—Ezra Dickinson, Syracuse; Mark Everson, Syracuse; Johnny Hempstead, Syracuse.

Flour, &c.—City of New-York, Rochester; J. Allen, Lockport.

Staves, &c.—D. H. Rasbeck, Buffalo.

Shooks, &c.—Col. Donnelly, Buffalo.

Leather, &c.—S. S. Hoyt, Lyon's Falls.

Sundries—P. R. Miner, Utica.

Oil—Chas. A. Polgee, Buffalo.

Ashes—J. L. Peters, Montezuma.

Cheese, &c.—Tioga, Utica.

HAY—North River Bale has been in demand at 60c.@70c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 35 for poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is dull at 70c.@95c. for short and long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate request, including American at 10c.@20c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 18c.@20c.; Eastern, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Eastern, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Wisconsin, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Wisconsin, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Michigan, 10c.@16c.; Yearlings, of all grades, 5c.@15c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have been quoted steady, on a moderate trade.

LEATHER—Sole has been rather more sought after, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, and Salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light Cropped, Good Heavy, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle Cropped, Good Heavy, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, Good Heavy, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Good Middle, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Good Heavy, 27c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Damaged, all weights, 24½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Poor Damaged, all weights, 20½c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in Rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been slow of sale, including Porto Rico at 42c.@65c.; Cuba at 35c.@50c.; English Islands at 53c.@56c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@85c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very quiet, including Spirits Turpentine at 46½c.@48c. ⅌ gallon; Crude at $4; Resin at $2 40@$8 50 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $3@$3 12 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue in moderate demand, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Crude Sperm at $1 85@$1 88; Unbleached Whale at $2 05@$2 10; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 50; Red Oil at 85c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 90c.@95c.; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ⅌ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING NOV. 30.—Sperm is more quiet, the only transaction being a sale of 300 bbls. for export, on private terms. Whale is inquired for, but the views of holders are so much above those of buyers no sales have been made.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, '68.	47,529	68,037	775,497
Same time last year	39,713	87,462	795,344
Exports for the week ending Nov. 30, 1868	725	....	28,476
Previously	13,490	7,927	611,608
From Jan. 1 to date	14,215	7,927	640,084
Same time last year	24,020	17,447	613,426

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Has been in rather more request at 17½c.@18c. for Crude in bulk; 22½c.@23c. for do. in bbls., and 31½c.@34c. for Refined in bond, ⅌ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence *Journal* says of the past week's business; "Market closes very firm, with standards at 7½c.; stock on hand very light; most of the mills are sold ahead; some of the printers have two to three months' stock of gray cloths on hand; there is no margin for the manufacturers at the present price of Cotton and of Print Cloths. The following are the sales: 5,000 pieces 56x60, 6½c.; 3,000 pieces 60x64, 7c.; 4,000 pieces 60x64, 7½c.; 23,000 pieces 64x64, 7½c., early in the week; 41,000 pieces 64x64, standards, 7½c., thirty days; 52,000 pieces 64x64, extras, 7½c., thirty days; 2,500 pieces 64x64, second quality, from 7c. to 7½c. Total, 135,000 pieces.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive, yet quoted stronger in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 800 bbls., in lots, at $25 75@$26 50 for New City and Western Mess, closing at $26@$26 25; $25 50@$26 for Old Western Mess; $21 50@$23 50 for New and Old Prime Mess; $20 50@$21 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Stock to-day, 17,886 bbls., against 20,397 bbls. Nov. 1, 1868, and 44,440 bbls. Dec. 1, 1867. Cut Meats continue quiet at previous prices. Sales equal to 125 packages at 12c.@16c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams, 12c.@12½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon has been in more request. Sales, 865 boxes, including Cumberlands at 13c.@13½c. here, and 12c. for all December delivery; Short Clear for January on private terms; and Short Rib at 14½c.@14¾c. ⅌ lb. Lard is heavy and lower. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 730 tierces and bbls. at 14½c.@16½c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 15½c. for Prime City, and 15½c.@15¾c. for Good to Prime Western Steam, ⅌ lb. Sales were also made of 1,250 tierces Prime Steam, January and February delivery, seller's option, at 14½c.@14¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef has been quiet at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $16@$20 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 260 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet, including New Prime Mess at $27@$30, and Indian Mess at $30@$34 ⅌ tierce; sales 75 tierces. Stock to-day, 40,912 tierces and bbls., against 18,169 tierces and bbls. Nov. 1, 1868, and 52,001 tierces and bbls. Dec. 1, 1867. Beef Hams have been in moderate demand at $29@$30 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Butter and Cheese continue salable and firm. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	43 @45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	42 @44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	41 @43
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	40 @42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	38 @40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ⅌ lb	45 @47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb	42 @43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ⅌ lb	40 @43
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ⅌ lb	38 @40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb	37 @39
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ⅌ lb	33 @35
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb	33 @36
Illinois and Wisconsin firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb	32 @35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb	28 @30
Common Western, ⅌ lb	25 @27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb	18 @18½
Factory dairies, fair quality, ⅌ lb	16 @17
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb	17 @18
Farm dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb	15½@16½
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	9 @13

Stock of Pork and Beef in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.	Old.	New.	—Total Old and New.— Dec. 1, 1868.	Nov. 1, 1868.	Dec. 1, 1867.
Clear	....	26	26	53	....
Mess	187	12,783	12,975	18,375	33,645
Thin Mess	9	84	93	27	136
Prime Mess	282	131	413	463	732
Flank	....	....	....	....	9
Prime	802	309	1,111	680	457
Rumps	....	....	....	....	812
Refuse Mess	7	46	53	57	238
Do. Prime M's	....	15	15	28	64
Refuse Prime	....	49	49	18	545
Other Refuse	15	11	26	11	299
Uninspected	....	3,125	3,125	706	7,508
Total, bbls.	1,302	16,584	17,886	20,397	44,440
BEEF.					
Rep. Mess	3,169	576	3,745	3,587	1,478
Rep. Chic. do	7,481	875	8,356	8,360	1,924
Railroad Beef	....	....	....	4	3
Refuse Mess	1,194	404	1,598	1,525	1,245
Other Refuse	283	160	443	347	212
Tcs. Prime M	129	249	368	131	331
Country Mess	98	373	478	222	896
Uninspec. tcs.	....	9,163	9,163	1,935	14,611
Uninspec. bbls.	....	16,759	16,759	2,078	30,371
Total, tcs. and bbls.	12,353	28,559	40,912	18,169	52,001

SUGARS—Have been in limited demand at nominally unchanged figures. Sales have been reported of 475 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c., and 160 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@12c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue inactive at 13½c.@15½c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. **STUART** now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed and Granulated Sugar, 15½c.; Ground Sugar, 14½c.; White Sugar, A, 14½c.; Yellow Sugar, C, 13½c., cash, ⅌ lb. 75 hhds. New-Orleans Sugar sold at auction at 9½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 106,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12½c.; 35,000 lbs. Stearine at 14½c.@15½c., and 29,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Low grades continue in good demand; 181 hhds. Kentucky brought 8c.@10c., and 170 cases Seedleaf 8c.@9c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. **M. RADER & SON** report the sales and resales of Kentucky for November as 2,500 hhds. They remark that "the state of affairs in Spain created a good demand for low grades for Gibraltar, for which about 900 hhds. were taken at 7c.@8½c.; for Marseilles and the Coast of Africa, 150 hhds. at 12c.@16c.; for England, 200 hhds. factory dried at 11c.@15½c.; for Spain, 140 hhds. Low to Medium Leaf, and 100 hhds. for the North of Europe, at 8½c.@14c. The home trade took the balance, and there seems to be a better feeling among our manufacturers and cutters, who find desirable supplies rather limited, as the new crop will not be available to them until well into next Summer. Prices have not varied much; holders do not expect an advance, but are determined to stick to present ruling prices. We cannot add much about the new crop, as receipts so far are no criterion to form a correct opinion; from the West it is reported as of mixed quality, though very leafy. Quotations are without change. Lugs, 7½c.@8½c. for Light Leaf, and 8½c.@9½c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Common Leaf, 9c.@9½c. for Light Leaf, and 10c.@11c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Medium Leaf, 10c.@11c. for Light Leaf, and 11½c.@12½c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Good Leaf, 11½c.@12½c. for Light Leaf, and 13c.@14c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Fine Leaf, 13c.@14c. for Light Leaf, and 14½c.@15c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Selections, 14½c.@16c. for Light Leaf, and 15½c.@16c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville ⅌ lb. *Seedleaf Tobacco*—Different causes combined to make the past month the dullest of the season, and were any demand to spring up, it would be difficult to execute orders, as our present stock is small and unsatisfactory. For export there is hardly anything doing. There was some demand for low grades, but high freights prevent shippers from buying. The home trade has been confined to small jobbing sales until the middle of the month, when the strike of the cigarmakers interfered with what little was doing, and this branch remains without animation. Of the new crop we hear that the quantity will not be as large as anticipated, although all agree as to the quality and leaf being of a desirable character. The sales are: 500 cases Connecticut at 11c., 15c., 18c., 22c., 30c., 45c., 56c., 75c.; 150 cases State, 12½c., 15½c., 47½c.; 350 cases Ohio, 6½c., 6¾c., 7½c., 8½c.; 400 cases Pennsylvania, 7½c.; 26c., 29c., ⅌ lb. *Quotations for Seedleaf:* Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 6c.@7c. for old crop, and 10c.@12½c. for new crop; average lots, 12c.@20c. for old, and 30c.@40c. for new; fine wrappers, 30c.@45c. for old, and 50c.@65c. for new; New-York State fillers, 6c.@6½c. for old, and 6½c.@7½c. for new; average lots, 8c.@14c. for old, and 12c.@22c. for new; wrappers, 12c.@30c. for old, and 15c.@35c. for new; Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 6c.@6½c. for old, and 6c.@6½c. for new; average lots, 8c.@16c. for old, and 8½c.@20c. for new; wrappers, 12c.@25c. for old, and 15c.@35c. for new. *Havana Tobacco*—There has been an active inquiry for this article until the latter part of the month, when the same causes that effected Seedleaf exerted an influence on this branch, and the month closes dull. The sales amount to about 3,200 bales within our quotations; 800 bales were shipped direct; 100 bales were sold for export at 12c.@14c. ⅌ lb., gold. *Yara Tobacco*—This article has been less active, although the deliveries show a large amount sold, which, however, still remains on the market. Some 300 bales were taken from 87½c.@92c. for average lots, and one parcel of 1,600 bales changed hands at from 23c. to 25c. ⅌ lb., gold. In bond. We quote as follows: *Havana*—Common, 75c.@80c.; Good, 90c.@97½c.; Fine, $1@$1 05. *Yara*—I cut, 75c.@80c.; II cut, $1 02½@$1 10; average lot, 82½c.@88c. ⅌ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco*—There has been a moderate demand for black work in bond, but the sales are mostly of a retail character. For bright work there is very little inquiry, and prices remain without change. Stocks of all kinds are small. We quote: Black work, Common and Medium, 19c.@25c., in bond; Good and Fine, 25c.@30c., in bond; Bright work, Common and Medium, 15c.@30c., in bond; Good and Fine, 40c.@85c., in bond, ⅌ lb."

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse in November.

	Ky.	Va. and N. C.	Ohio.	Md.	Total.
Stock, Nov. 1, 1868, hhds	15,365	782	19	46	16,212
Received since	470	143	..	10	623
Total	15,835	925	19	56	16,835
Delivered since	1,716	85	..	6	1,807
Stock, Dec. 1, 1868	14,119	840	19	50	15,028

Brooklyn Inspection—Stock, Nov. 1, 1868, hhds.	4,361
Received since	112
Total	4,473
Delivered since	711
Stock in the Brooklyn Inspection Warehouse, Dec. 1, 1868, hhds	3,762
Total stock, Dec. 1, 1868, hhds	18,790
Total stock, Dec. 1, 1867, hhds	26,156

Spanish Tobacco Trade of the Port of New-York in November.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.
Stock on hand Nov. 1, 1868, bales	7,210	....	2,004
Received since	6,724	343	1,872
Total	13,934	343	3,876
Delivered since	4,075	293	1,902
Stock on hand Dec. 1, 1868	9,859	50	1,974
Stock on hand Dec. 1, 1867	5,184	....	153

WHISKY—Has been very slow of sale at $1 05@$1 06 ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—The movements in this line during the month of November Messrs. **TELLKAMPF & KITCHING BROS.** notice thus: "During the past month there was only a moderate demand for Wool of home growth. The stock of medium and low class continues light, and for the combing descriptions our manufacturers are looking to England for supplies. The demand for Texas and California Wools has fallen off somewhat. The stock has accumulated, but, being mostly of the Fall clip, is not so desirable. Rates are a little lower. Fine foreign Wools remain dull and depressed, particularly River Plate Wools. Cape sells in small quantities for special purposes at full rates. Medium foreign Wools we have no stock of. Low foreign Wools, for carpet and blanket purposes, have been in moderate request only, and rates are a shade easier on all descriptions. Recent importations have stocked our market with a better assortment. The advices from the European markets report that no decided improvement had taken place in trade. At the Antwerp auction of River Plate Wools, and which commenced on the 3d ult., prices declined from ½d. on good to 1d.@1½d. on inferior kinds, as compared with those of last July and August sales. The auction sales of Colonial Wools in London—the fourth series—were to begin on the 26th ult., when about 120,000 bales will probably be offered, but it is not expected that prices will improve. The imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1867 were 38,817 bales, 18,893,567 lbs. The imports of Wool into New-York from Jan. 1 to Oct. 24, 1868, were 23,204 bales, 11,516,616 lbs. The imports of Wool into New-York for month up to Nov. 27, 2,919 bales, 1,380,181 lbs.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York, Dec. 1, 1868.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above fleece	46@50
¾ and ⅞ blood fleece	45@48
Common and ¼ fleece	45@46
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	50@55
Extra and XX fleece	48@52
¾ and ⅞ blood fleece	47@50
Common and ¼	47@50
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	45@48
¾ and ⅞ blood fleece	44@47
Common and ¼ fleece	44@47
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	45@50
Unwashed fleeces	30@35
Unwashed fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	30@38
Common fleece	25@28
Common fleece, burry	22@26
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	33@38
Spring Clip, A 1	32@35
Spring Clip, A 2	31@33
Spring Clip, B	28@32
Spring Clip, S	25@31
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	27@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	24@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	24@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	22@23
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	21@23
Burry lots, 3c.@10c. ⅌ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@38
Pulled, low	24@30
PULLED WOOL.	
Extra	45@52
Super	44@50
No. 1	36@43
No. 2	14@20
Lambs	42@47
Western lime pulled	40@46
Southern lime pulled	38@43
Tub washed	50@57

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 3,450 bales of Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. by sail, and ⅜d.@½d. by steamer, ⅌ lb.; 15,000 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 6½d.@7d. ⅌ bushel; and 250 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 45s. ⅌ ton. For London, 241 bales Hops, by sail, at ½d. ⅌ lb. For Marseilles, a bark, with Petroleum, at 5s. ⅌ bbl.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LISCHEN AND FRITSCHEN and BARBE BLEUE. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Irma, Mlle. De Rosa, M. Decre, M. Leduc, M. Aujac, M. Duchesne, M. Guidon and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Chas. Fisher, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, C. H. Rockwell, J. W. Leonard, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. S. Brown and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fonanel, Mlle. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
IRELAND AS IT WAS and CONNECTICUT COURTSHIP. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Leading character by Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon and Evening—IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL, &c. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE RED SCARF, THE LONELY MAN OF THE OCEAN, &c. By a powerful cast.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
LA SOMNAMBULA, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN, OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES AND PANTOMIME. MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
SCOTTISH SONGS. By Mr. and Miss Kennedy.

WASHINGTON HALL, WILLIAMSBURG,
Corner Broadway and 4th-st.
MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM. By Prof. Blitz.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY,
No. 661 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF BIERSTADT'S PAINTING, "VESUVIUS."

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A meeting of citizens of Valladolid, Spain, in favor of establishing a monarchical form of government, was broken up on Monday last by the Republicans. Gen. Prim has published a letter in Paris, declaring that the Provisional Government of Spain will have no dealings with the Bourbons, and denying indignantly the report that he intended to usurp the Spanish throne.

It is reported that the Sublime Porte contemplates withdrawing the Turkish Ambassador from Athens, unless recruiting for the Cretans is stopped in Greece.

The scull race on the River Thames yesterday, between Jos. Sadler and Henry Kelley, was won by the latter in twenty-three and a half minutes.

GENERAL.

Alderman A. W. Smith, of Albany, is reported to have disappeared from that city on Saturday last, in consequence of financial embarrassments. It is asserted that a few days ago he bought of a Chicago drover 300 head of cattle, giving him a check for $17,000; that the cattle were sold in New-York for $15,000, and that the check was protested. It is further asserted that another gentleman holds a protested check for $8,065, given him by Mr. Smith, and that he was indebted to his brother $13,000. His creditors have attached his property.

A suit has been commenced by the individual members of the firm of Carson, Pierce & Co., of Chicago, against the Chicago *Tribune* for damage done to their characters in a report of a $2,000,000 fire, wherein it was intimated that they had committed arson. The suit was first instituted by the firm, and $50,000 damages claimed. The defendant answered that a firm could not commit arson, and thereupon the plaintiffs quashed their declaration. The members of the firm, four in number, have each commenced a suit against the *Tribune*, laying damages at $25,000 each.

It is stated by the St. John papers that the St. Stephen's Bank of that city has negotiated a loan which will enable it to redeem at par every dollar of its circulation and to resume business.

The Post Office Department, during the last fiscal year, instituted 309 suits for the recovery of balances due the United States, and obtained 278 judgments. A large portion of these were in the Southern States.

The charter election held at Hudson, N. Y., yesterday, resulted in the choice of the entire Democratic ticket.

A powder explosion occurred on Monday at the Dean Ore Mine, in Montgomery County. A workman, surrounded by several others, was handling a can of new blasting powder, and discussing its merits, when the powder exploded, killing three of the workmen and seriously injuring several others.

It is asserted that Gov. Hoffman has appointed B. D. Nixon, Jr., of Syracuse, his Private Secretary; Gen. Franklin Townsend, of Albany, Adjutant-General, and Gen. James McQuade, of Utica, Inspector-General.

A storehouse was burned in St. Louis on Monday night, involving a loss of $150,000. Four hundred barrels of flour were destroyed in the building.

Martin Morrissey, a brakeman on the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, was arrested on Saturday, charged with being one of a gang of roughs who garroted a man at Alton a day or two before, robbing him of between $300 and $400.

Charles Ganlies, a German, convicted of the murder of Marcus Zwerlin, has been sentenced at Buffalo to be hanged on the 8th of January. His defence was insanity.

A row occurred in Memphis on Thanksgiving Day, at the race track. Gen. N. B. Forrest and an old man named Dickinson were among the judges of the race, and a dispute arose between them, when Forrest struck the old man in the face. Mr. Dickinson drew his pistol and was about to shoot Forrest, when the Police interfered and a scene of great excitement ensued. During the disturbance William Forrest, brother of the General, shot a policeman in the abdomen, inflicting a wound likely to prove fatal. Forrest was arrested and held to answer in $4,000 bail.

Yesterday afternoon a clerk of F. Skinner & Co., in Boston, drew a check for $15,000 from the Bank of Commerce, and while passing down the stairs from the banking room a man threw black pepper in his eyes and made a grab at the money, managing to seize $1,400, with which he escaped.

A gang of robbers in the vicinity of Shelbyville, Ind., are in the habit of calling upon farmers at night, and by threats compelling them to surrender their treasures. One farmer was hung up by the neck three times, a few nights since, before he would tell where his money was secreted.

Weston, the pedestrian, started on his hundred days' trip from Bangor yesterday, afternoon at 4 o'clock. A large crowd witnessed his departure. He went off in good spirits.

A libel suit against the ship *Gentoo* has just been dismissed by the San Francisco Courts. The *Gentoo* carried a load of passengers from Sidney to San Francisco, and on arrival was libeled for $17,000 for alleged non-fulfillment of contract. After lying in port idle and on expense for three months, the case has been dismissed, leaving the owners no remedy for the loss of time and expense incurred. The suit was instituted by land-sharks.

In the case of Semple *vs.* The United States, in the Circuit Court at Richmond, Chief Justice Chase has rendered a decision affirming the judgment of the Court below. The property of Semple was confiscated by Government officers, under the act of July 7, 1862, and judgment entered by default. The case was brought up on a writ of error, the points being that the Confiscation act was unconstitutional, and that the suit below was in Admiralty, when it should have been in common law. The Chief Justice overruled both points.

Yesterday the case of Mrs. Van Tyl against Mrs. Taylor and children was closed in the Circuit Court at White Plains, by a verdict in favor of the defendants. Mr. William Taylor, of Rye Neck, Westchester, the father of the complainant and husband of the defendant, died three years ago. No will was found, and the children of his first wife claimed to be his sole heirs, under the plea that the lady who claimed to be his second wife had no right to the title. She had never been married with a ceremony, but had entered into marriage relations, understanding that by the laws of this State she would be recognized as married if Mr. Taylor acknowledged her publicly as his wife. Numerous precedents were cited in favor of the defendant, and the jury were absent but a few minutes. The case will be carried up to the General Term of the Second District, at Brooklyn, on the 14th inst.

At a meeting held in Albany on Saturday a committee was appointed to confer with the Trustees of Union College to ascertain on what terms they will consent to transfer that college from Schenectady to Albany. There is in the latter city already a law and medical college, and the addition of the Union Literary College would make a complete university.

Dr. Paul M. Brenan, the physician, who is charged with the seduction and murder of Mary A. Shenan, of New-Haven, was brought up for trial yesterday. At the request of the prosecuting officer, the hearing was postponed to Dec. 11, and in default of $10,000 bail the doctor was recommitted.

At Culinville, Ill., on Friday last, a man named Engleman cut the throat of his divorced wife, killing her instantly. On Monday night a crowd of his neighbors took him from the jail and hung him.

The Supreme Judicial Court at East Cambridge on Monday decided, in the case of Alvin Flanders, delegate to Congress from Washington Territory, that he was exempt from arrest while in attendance on the session of Congress. Mr. Flanders was passing the interval between the sessions at Charlestown, there not being time for him to return to his home, and was arrested on a writ in favor of one of his San Francisco creditors.

Dr. Hugh S. Fullerton, late assistant physician to the Ohio State Lunatic Asylum at Columbus, in a letter published in Cincinnati, says that the recent destruction of that building by fire, and the consequent loss of seven lives, was "owing to the inefficiency, the obstinacy, the ignorance and the drunkenness of the Columbus Fire Department."

A large meeting was held last evening at Cooper Institute for the purpose of enlisting sympathy for Hester Vaughn, the young woman now under sentence of death at Philadelphia, charged with killing her new-born child. A memorial asking the Governor of Pennsylvania to pardon her was adopted. Speeches were made by Hon. Horace Greeley, Parker Pillsbury, Susan B. Anthony, Ernestine L. Rose and others.

Election day passed off very quietly. About twenty persons were arrested on charges of illegal voting. The total vote for Mayor was 96,014, being about 8,000 less than the vote of 1867. The Tammany nominees swept the field.

An active business was reported in Cotton yesterday at full prices. A moderate inquiry prevailed for most kinds of Breadstuffs at generally easier rates. Provisions were quiet and irregular. Groceries inactive. Freights depressed.

Removal of Disabilities—Hopeful Indications.

Our dispatches from the Carolinas yesterday furnish indications of a growing desire for the removal of whatever disabilities still remain in operation there. The Governor of South Carolina renews a recommendation to the Legislature for the adoption of a liberal policy on the subject; and the North Carolina Legislature has before it, with many evidences of approval, a proposal to petition Congress for the abrogation of the only remaining form of proscription which affects citizens of that State.

With a couple of exceptions, the Constitutions of the reconstructed States, together with the legislation had under them, may be claimed as proofs of the rare moderation and unappreciated liberality of the Southern Republicans. They entered upon the possession of power amid strong temptations to abuse it. The majority of them were objects of Democratic persecution, and the whole of them must have felt that they were engaged in a contest, failure in which would be followed by wholesale disfranchisement. So far as they were concerned it was not a struggle for partisan advantages: it was a battle involving their own rights, with a consciousness that defeat would entail odious and humiliating proscription. A certain bitterness would be natural, and even excusable, in the circumstances; for it would be the product of long-continued injustice, and an apprehension of further wrong. And yet, aside from Arkansas and Louisiana, we search in vain for the enactments which Democratic majorities would most assuredly inflict upon colored Republicans. The Constitutions framed by the Republicans of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and made valid by Republican votes, are marvels of magnanimity; and the Constitution of Alabama has, by subsequent legislation, been divested of the illiberality which in the first instance crept into it.

And now leading Southern Republicans advocate the abolition of remaining disabilities, over which Congress alone has control. Neither in South nor North Carolina is there any disfranchisement. The only disability existing in either is the exclusion from Federal office provided by the Fourteenth Amendment, which Congress may, by a two-thirds vote, at any time remove. It is with a view to the removal of this disability that Gov. Scott invokes the coöperation of the South Carolina Legislature. The ground on which he places his recommendation shows, moreover, how promptly an abatement of Democratic hostility is appreciated by the Republicans. The fact that, since the election, Wade Hampton and his South Carolina associates have evinced a disposition to accept the new order of things is the basis of the plea on which Gov. Scott is prepared to ask for Congressional interposition. In this respect, perhaps, he does but apply the recommendation of the Chicago Convention, one of whose resolutions was a declaration in favor of "the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late rebels in the same measure as their spirit of loyalty will direct, and as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people." But it is a good sign that the men who most promptly desire the execution of this idea, are Southern Republicans, to whom the Democratic Press persistently imputes a spirit of hatred and uncharitableness. How unjust is the allegation, these expressions of current opinion from Charleston and Raleigh sufficiently prove.

The convictions in which they originate are not confined to the Carolinas. Both in Tennessee and Missouri the subject of disfranchisement, as the result of local law, engages increasing attention. In both, too, influential exponents of Republican opinion are found on the side of liberality, and as Friends of a speedy amendment of the existing Franchise laws. Senator Fowler and a defeated Republican candidate for Congress are among the friends of a conciliatory policy in Tennessee; and even Gov. Brownlow is not averse to a partial abatement of disfranchisement. The discussion in Missouri has brought out similar expressions of opinion, and there, as in Tennessee, the more enlightened policy of toleration must ultimately prevail. As the excitement of the rebellion, and of the political struggles which have succeeded it, dies away, we confidently believe that the Republican Party everywhere will be almost a unit in favor of the course suggested at Chicago, and now echoed back from Charleston.

The Charter Election.

The charter election yesterday passed off very quietly, and without unusual excitement, and resulted, as everybody knew it would, in the election of Mr. Oakey Hall to be Mayor, Mr. O'Gorman to be Corporation Counsel, and of all the other candidates on the Tammany ticket. Out of a total vote of 96,014, Mr. Hall received 75,054 votes, and Mr. Conkling 20,960, giving the Democratic candidate 54,094 majority over his Republican competitor.

Gen. Meade's Report.

Gen. Meade's report of his proceedings as Commander of the Department of the South dispels many of the misrepresentations with which he has been assailed, and clearly and calmly vindicates the general soundness of his judgment and the integrity of his action. That Gen. Meade has suffered from these assaults is not surprising. He has but shared the annoyances, while escaping the martyrdom, of other District Commanders who, like himself, have sought to uphold the laws, and in the interest of loyalty to promote reconstruction.

The charge of undue interference with the administration of civil affairs elicits from Gen. Meade a simple recital of facts, showing, in the first place, that the removal of local functionaries, ere yet the State had regained self-government, was in every instance justified by their conduct; and, in the next place, that since restoration has been perfected, he has steadily refused to exceed the duties imposed on him by the plain letter of the law. There has been no undue meddling with the operation of the civil law, as the statistics he adduces satisfactorily prove. If his action has sometimes been baffled, as in regard to the retention of ineligible members by the Georgia Legislature, it is because he preferred to be the silent witness of an alleged wrong to interference which, in his judgment, was not warranted by law. His experience on this occasion may have suggested the remark concerning the necessity of a revision of the authority under which the District Commanders act, and an enlargement of their power if all the functions expected at their hands are to be adequately performed. We do not understand Gen. Meade to seek more power. He simply points out the inability of the Commander who scrupulously respects the restraint of law, to meet effectually all the emergencies incident to reconstruction.

The whole report is creditable to Gen. Meade, and to the system under which he has discharged delicate and important duties. The results of his labors are the best proof of the energy and fidelity, the moderation and the firmness, with which the power intrusted to him has been exercised.

The Press in France.

The Government prosecution of the Press in France presents some curious phases. It is a strange spectacle to see half a dozen of the leading editors of the leading journals of the first city in Europe ranged like criminals at the bar, or like naughty boys at school, and called upon, one after the other, to answer for their misdeeds. In accordance with the forms of law there followed, the offenders are catechized as to their offences, and are only allowed the very inadequate privilege of being as smart and shrewd as they know how to be in their replies. Here all opportunity for personal display or vindication ceases. Advocates, to be sure, are heard in defence of their clients, but their services are superfluous, and the penalties of the law, or more properly, of the Government, almost certain to follow the prosecution, are pronounced and enforced. Nor are these penalties light. Fines of several thousand francs and imprisonments of shorter or longer duration, are some of the special disadvantages that afflict the editorial profession in France. An extravagant or strong expression in a leading article; a derogatory insinuation against the Emperor's Government or person, a word or act in behalf of any one, now or at any previous time, proscribed by the Empire—any of these indiscretions are visited with fine and imprisonment of their perpetrators.

It were altogether idle to denounce proceedings like these. It is just enough to speak of them, and to refer to the more immediate occasion of their being manifested, and the inevitable surprise and disgust must follow. A subscription has lately been started in Paris for funds to build a monument to Baudin, one of the Republicans who have fallen in their attempts to resist the present dynasty. Contemporaneously with the proposed subscription, there was a demonstration at his grave, some few wreaths of *immortelles* were displayed, and words of condolement were spoken by his friends. It may be conceded that no speech could be so cautious and subservient as altogether to ignore the character and history of the person it referred to. But nothing that has been published of the occasion shows any of the reactionary and revolutionary purposes charged against the actors in the affair. Yet it is for saying some few words of proverbial flattery of the dead, and for offering to receive subscriptions toward erecting the proposed monument, and for some slight reference to the matter and occasion, that these many editors of leading Paris journals have been cited before the tribunals, and put to their purgation, and been fined and imprisoned.

There must be a limit to the patience so severely tried by these prosecutions. It is too much to expect of the French people a docility more chronic and uncomplaining than they have ever before manifested under any ruler. However skillful the Emperor may have been in repressing all violence of act or gustiness of expression, the elements of discontent will all the more harvest their strength for the future outburst. It would seem to be one of his mistakes to forbid and punish these demonstrations over Baudin. No safer place could be found for the utterance of even dangerous words than the graveyard; no colder record of emotion than monuments of stone or marble. The spirits of the cemetery would scarcely answer to any call, however stirring, to do ghostly war against their enemy in life; and the finished monument would express more than it would excite, the emotion of those by whom it was erected. In addition, therefore, to the despotism of the act which punishes the expression of opinion, in addition to its ungraciousness in detecting the possible political tendency that makes dangerous a tribute to the dead—there is comprised in these measures the further mistake, that they prevent the casual and comparatively harmless discussion of events, and tend to aggravate the sense of wrong and injustice, which at some time will break through all trammels and have its own unchecked way.

Pseudo-Liberalism in England.

There is no greater mistake than that of supposing that because an English M. P. calls himself a Liberal, that he is therefore in the smallest degree actuated by what can fairly be called Liberal sentiments, or that he is in any way moved by popular sympathies. For instance, take Captain the Hon. R. Grosvenor, M. P. for Westminster. He is nephew to the wealthy Marquis of Westminster, and has simply adopted extreme "Liberal" opinions because the great family of which he is a scion find it advisable to have every shade of Liberalism represented by some one of their members, in order to keep up their influence, and at the same time to insure that whatever happens, some one of the Grosvenors can be pointed to as having been in the vanguard of progress. Now it fell to the lot of Capt. Grosvenor to keep up the family influence in the city from which the family title is taken, and he accordingly embraced with professed ardor all the so-called Liberal doctrines which the wire-pullers of the constituency assured him were necessary to his political salvation. So he accepted Mr. J. S. Mill as a colleague, without even making a wry face, and talked as if he were prepared to vote for the abolition of privilege and the confiscation of property—the Marquisate of Westminster and the Grosvenor estates, of course, always excepted. But the other day, at the nomination for Westminster, a question incidentally addressed to him by some one in the assemblage which surrounded the bustings, elicited a reply which throws a good deal of light on the real nature of aristocratic Radicalism. He was asked his opinion of the separation of man and wife in pauper workhouses—a matter of some consequence in London, where thousands upon thousands of families are compelled to have recourse to the workhouse during part of every year. He replied, airily, that if people were going to be paupers they oughtn't to marry. This may have been based on a doctrine held by men of more brains than Capt. Grosvenor, but the way in which it was put disgusted the crowd, which began to hiss and groan. On being pressed, however, the Liberal candidate added, that after all it didn't matter much, as if man and wife were both paupers, they would soon get so sick of each other as not to care about separation. These remarks, as a London paper observes, were worthy of "Beau Brummel, Dundreary and Mr. Bumble rolled into one." No wonder that fresh groans broke out from the assembled multitude, and that a cry of "that will not do, Grosvenor," was heard. And yet Westminster, which has rejected Mr. John Stuart Mill, has returned this truly "Liberal" gentleman, with his philosophical and philanthropic views as to the proper terms upon which "poor people" should be suffered to exist.

We have dwelt on this little incident because it reveals very strikingly the nature of a good many of these ardent professions of "Liberal principles" which resound throughout England, and it also enables one to appreciate the honesty of the denunciations of those orators who are continually holding up the Conservatives to popular execration as oppressors of the poor, and representing themselves as the only champions of the popular cause. The fact really is that in their desire to ameliorate the condition of the English people, and raise the degraded masses to a higher level, moral and material, the honest and earnest members of both parties are united. The Tories cannot justly reproach the Liberals, as a party, with indifference to the welfare of the poorer classes, on account of Capt. Grosvenor's flippant and heartless speech. And yet, we doubt if a Tory in England, aristocratic or otherwise, could have been found to give utterance to ideas such as those with which the "Liberal" member for Westminster astonished his audience. The English Liberals have been convicted of a good many shams of late, and if there are many members of the party with views like those of Capt. Grosvenor, their affectation of "popular sympathies" will have to be added to the number, as far at least, as the "aristocratic Radicals" whom they delight to honor, are concerned.

The Election Yesterday and the City Government.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* thinks that the election of Oakey Hall to be Mayor, by such a majority as he seemed likely to receive, will afford a good opportunity for giving to the Metropolis of the United States such a municipal government as shall be worthy of it. The special mode in which this can be done, according to the *Courrier*, is by abolishing all the Commissions appointed by the Legislature, and giving to the Mayor and Common Council absolute authority over our City affairs.

Whether this increase of power would make the City Government what it should be, depends, we submit, on the manner in which it should be used; and that depends, in turn, on the men who would use it. Judging from past experience we venture to think that the government of the City would not necessarily be reformed and made perfect, by simply increasing the power of such men as are now elected to be Aldermen and Councilmen, by either or both the political parties. And the chances of such a reform are not at all increased by the prospect that for many years to come the Democratic Party will elect all branches of the City Government.

The Tammany Ring rules the Democratic Party of the City. Half a dozen men dictate its nominations and its measures;—and they are not men whose integrity, public spirit and broad views of what the Metropolis of the nation requires, commend them to the respect and confidence of our citizens. On the contrary, they are men notoriously selfish, ignorant and unscrupulous. They use the patronage which control of the party gives them, to fill their own pockets and to feed their followers. The public welfare is always a secondary consideration with them. Without either culture or experience, they neither know nor care what the government of such a City as this should be; but are content if they and their friends can reap the profit of its jobs.

We should share the *Courrier's* anticipation of better things from Mr. Hall's election as Mayor, if we did not know that, in everything relating to the duties and powers of his office, Mr. Hall will have as little to say as the first man one may meet in walking down Broadway. Mr. Hall is a genial gentleman,—a man of reading and of culture, personally honest and disposed always to do what the public good may require. But he was made Mayor by the half dozen men who constitute the Tammany Ring; and it was perfectly well understood between them and him before his nomination, that he would do no official act that involved important considerations of any sort, without first consulting his "friends;" and every politician knows precisely what this means. Common gratitude demands that he should meet the wishes, and promote the interests, of those to whom he owes his place. And this, in the present case, implies that *the Ring* administer the office of Mayor through Mr. Hall as their official representative and agent.

When *this* feature of our City Government can be reformed, it will be time enough to talk of abolishing the State Commissions, and giving absolute power to the office-holders whom the Tammany Ring may find it for its interest to appoint. Until then we do not think the Legislature will look with much favor on such a proposal.

We have said more than once,—and we believe it to be quite as true now as ever,—that the only authority in this City which gives us anything like decent government, and which commands in the slightest degree the confidence and respect of our citizens, is that which emanates from the several Commissions created by the State to administer certain branches of the City Government. In time they become corrupt and inefficient, as a matter of course; but thus far, at all events, they are less corrupt and more effective than any other branches of the City Government. The Police Department is much better,—the force is more efficient and better disciplined by far, than when it was under control of the Mayor and Common Council. The Department of Charities and Correction, the Fire Department, the Croton Department are much more wisely and honestly administered than if they were in the hands of the City authorities. And the universal protest made by our people, whenever it has been proposed to put the Central Park into the hands of the Common Council, shows the superiority in the public judgement of the present system, over that which it is proposed to put in its place. We are sure we are not mistaken in saying that *four-fifths* of the citizens most directly interested, and most competent to form an intelligent opinion on the subject, would regard the destruction of these Commissions and the transfer of all their authority to the Common Council, as a step *backward* in our City Government,—as a long stride toward the old condition of affairs from which ten or twenty years of strife and struggle have but partially relieved us.

Our City Government certainly needs reform; and whenever it comes and promises to be permanent, it may include the abolition of these commissions and the substitution of something else in their stead. But such a change is not safe yet; nor will it be safe so long as the Democratic Party, which is likely to be in the ascendant here for many years to come, is under the control of men so selfish and so unscrupulous as those who constitute the Tammany Ring.

MINOR TOPICS.

Could President Johnson employ the short remnant of his term of office in any better way than in getting rid of some of the very bad office-holders he has been coaxed or bullied into appointing? Even if he were only to remove Mr. Perry Fuller he would accomplish something for which the country would be more grateful than he imagines. There are a good many others who are fair subjects for similar discipline, but it is, perhaps, too much to expect that the President will do very much in that way just now.

It is amazing that anybody should have attempted to indulge in fraudulent voting yesterday. We are satisfied, however, that the vice is ineradicable except through the application of the extremest penalties of the law. If, after any one election, summary punishment were inflicted upon all who had been guilty of the crime, a step would be taken in its prevention.

As Mr. Oakey Hall is now doubtless anxious to get some good advice about his new office, we will say to him, Be wise as a serpent and pure as a dove. And it may be necessary to explain that by the "serpent" is meant, not the "old serpent," who is elsewhere condemned in Scripture, but the sharp-eyed, all-surveying, keen-witted, watchful and alert guardian of the interests committed to his charge. "Wise as a serpent" signifies that he shall watch ceaselessly and intently over the public welfare, permitting nothing to escape his eye, and ready at any moment to spring suddenly and remorselessly upon the enemy, in whatever shape he may appear. "Pure as a dove," or "harmless as a dove," signifies not only the most perfect personal integrity, but the most perfect purity in his dovecote, in his surroundings, in his public and political relations. He will not permit the defilements of Tammany Hall to approach him; he will not allow the schemers, or knaves, or plunderers to exist in his presence; he will not tolerate the appearance of foul birds of prey. We know that Mr. Oakey Hall is desirous of being the model Mayor. This is the text, therefore, upon which he must model himself. The serpent-like traits will be a terror to all the evildoers who have become an abomination to our City; and his dove-like characteristics will make him the admiration of all good citizens who are weary of political buzzards and the allies of buzzards.

The Spanish journals should not charge the United States with the responsibility of the Cuban insurrection. We have done nothing whatever to stir it up, and our neutrality laws have been strictly enforced against all attempts to aid the revolutionary party.

We copied from the special telegraphic correspondence of the *Tribune* a few days since a paragraph purporting to give a report of an interview between Gen. Howard and Rev. Mr. Boynton, in Washington, in which language of the most offensive character was said to have been used by each of these gentlemen toward the other. It seems that the whole statement was utterly unfounded, and that the paragraph was never sent by the *Tribune's* Washington correspondent, but was clipped from an exchange in the office. Not being aware that this was the method of making up special telegraphic correspondence in that journal, we commented on these statements as if they were true. We regret the injustice into which we were thus misled toward both the gentlemen concerned.

If the Petersburg (Va.) *Express* will read again our paragraph which so excites its surprise, it will see that we had no thought of making "serious comment" on the report referred to, that rebel physicians were refusing to attend Republican patients in the South. We took it for granted that the story was a foolish fiction, and treated it accordingly, merely remarking that if the doctors would not attend them, the Republicans had a good chance of living long enough to vote again. We assure the *Express* that we had no thought of wounding Southern sensibilities.

The latest war in Panama has come to a close with the defeat of the Conservative Jeff. Davis of that part of the world. Gen. Correoso, with a Liberal army of over four hundred men, armed with breech-loaders, has defeated Obaldia and his body of Springfield-musketeers, in the battle of Santiago. Obaldia was taken in a wounded condition, beaten by his captors with the butt ends of their muskets, and finally dragged to death, in the old Homeric fashion, at the tail of a horse. In the absence of any other disturber, it may be said that order reigns in Panama.

It is in New-York as in Madrid—all the editors are being put into high official positions. The editor of the *Leader* has just been elected Mayor of the City; our recently-deceased friend, the editor of the *Citizen*, was elected Register; all the editors and proprietors of that able organ, the *Transcript*, are in office; and it is reported that several other editors have been approached lately with offers of public place. Mr. Oakey Hall said in his speech the other night that he would rather be editor of a great daily paper in New-York than President of the United States; and we suppose, therefore, that if the people propose to make him President at the expiration of his Mayoralty, he will positively, peremptorily and repeatedly decline the honor, and will thereupon turn the *Leader* into a great daily, and become a President-maker himself.

A petty punster, whose ears will doubtless be clipped by the new Mayor, says that New-York City is now governed by Oakey Hall, Tammany Hall and Alcohol.

We learn from a country paper that "New-York is looking forward to a large and aristocratic wedding." We had not heard of the circumstance, perhaps because we overlooked it in the small crowd of large weddings which occur every day, most of them very aristocratic. But still we must wonder whose large wedding it is that the country papers have learned about in advance. The fat woman is dead; the Irish giant is already married; it cannot be Mr. Ex; it certainly is not Miss Wy, and unless it be Widow Ze, we are utterly unable to imagine who it is that is to be wedded largely.

We have published a letter from Gen. Grant in which he virtually assumes the responsibility of issuing the much-talked-of order against the Jews, although he does not sustain its terms. In Grant's Western army, however, it was customary to attribute the issuing of this order to a wild young officer who was acting as a member of the General's Staff, and who, during his absence, issued it on his own responsibility, for which act he was relieved upon the General's return. Grant is certainly not a man who shirks responsibility, and it is entirely in keeping with his character for him, in his position as chief, to assume the responsibility of the acts of his subordinates, although they failed to receive his approval. Who can give the correct history of this matter?

A wiseacre formally proposes to the world, through the *Round Table*, to demonstrate the falsity of Newton's theory of celestial motion, "if any respectable person or association will offer a premium of $10,000" for the job. We presume that after getting through this job he would be willing, for another premium of equal amount, to undertake to demonstrate the falsity of Aristotle's Logic, and then for half the sum he would undertake to demonstrate himself an ass—which would be the dearest and easiest job of all. A correspondent of the *Round Table*, who wrote several articles in its columns not long ago, intended to disprove the Newtonian theory of gravitation, said in conclusion that he believed he was the first person who had ever publicly denied and contested it. In this he is certainly mistaken. In 1838 or thereabouts Hon. Augustus Young, a member of Congress from Vermont, published a thick octavo volume devoted wholly to the refutation of the Newtonian theory. He died soon after, but the book, we believe, died first, though we presume it is not yet out of print, as we never heard of the sale of a copy.

AMUSEMENTS.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons appears to-night as *Juliet* in "Romeo and Juliet." Great expectations of her success are formed of this work, and the character indicates precisely the temperament which Mrs. Siddons seems to possess. We trust that it may be placed properly on the stage.

SYMPHONY SOIREES.

The fifth season of Mr. Theodore Thomas' admirable series of symphony soirées will commence on Saturday evening, Dec. 12, at Steinway Hall. The programmes for the five entertainments have been made out with care and with the aestheticism which usually characterizes Mr. Thomas' ideas on the subject. Many pieces of intrinsic and historical interest are restored to the concert programme for the first time in America, while the works of the grand masters maintain, as heretofore, their just prominence. Beside these, Mr. Thomas introduces, as he has constantly done, many entirely new works, illustrating the progress of art, by such composers as Rubenstein, Yade, Volkmann, Bruch, &c. The Mendelssohn will assist in the choral portions of the programmes.

BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE.

A remarkable boy—Master Raphael de Solla—has made his appearance at this establishment and with much success. He is called the "Infant Tenor," and is, in fact, a boy alto of about 10 years. His voice is singularly powerful, but it loses something of its quality by the boy's delivery of the tones, which is oftentimes close and unpleasing. Nevertheless, he is a vocal phenomenon. Not the least amusing part of his performance is the bearing of the tenor which he gives himself. He sang last night two pieces by Balfe, and was warmly applauded. The general performances at this house are excellent. The burlesque of "La Somnambula" has made a great hit. It would hardly do otherwise with Eugene, Dempster, Unsworth, Nelse Seymour and Eph Horn in the principle parts. It has been placed on the stage with excellent care and taste. The preceding two parts (the programme consisting of three) are brimful of fun.

WASHINGTON.

The Alabama Claims—Frauds in the New-York Custom-House—The Experimental Firing.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The usual meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day, but nothing of importance was transacted. The settlement of the *Alabama* claims was alluded to casually, but was not made the subject of any special consideration. The rumor which is going the round of the newspapers that some knotty legal points connected therewith have been submitted to Mr. Evarts, is entirely fictitious. The Attorney-General has not been troubled with the matter in any way, and there is not much probability that his assistance will be invoked in their adjudication. The President and Mr. Seward keep the management of the claims entirely in their own hands.

FRAUDS IN THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Treasury Department is now prosecuting an investigation into Custom-house affairs in New-York City, which has already resulted in the development of a very extensive system of frauds upon the revenue. The seizures already made are very large, consisting of cigars, silks, jewelry and fancy goods, and involve a large number of persons and an unknown amount of money. The extent of the ramifications of the affair have not yet been developed. Important disclosures may be expected in a few days.

THE EXPERIMENTAL FIRING.

The Secretary of War, with a body of engineer officers detailed for the purpose, will leave here tomorrow for Fort Delaware to witness and report upon some experimental firing against targets which have been prepared by the best engineering talent in the country, with a view of ascertaining the cheapest and most effectual method of so changing our fortifications as to render them proof against modern artillery. The experiments will be conducted in public, and there is no disposition on the part of the Government to conceal either the object or the special results attained.

REVENUE FRAUDS.

A dispatch to the New-York *Herald*, from this city yesterday, states that the law officers of the Government are of the opinion that Commissioner Rollins has no authority to settle revenue frauds, and that he will shortly be notified that the compromise system is entirely illegal. This statement is erroneous in one or two respects; first, the principal law officers of the Government entertain no such opinion, and secondly, Mr. Rollins has, under the law, authority to settle and compromise any case with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury.

FRAUDS IN LOUISIANA.

A batch of charges against Col. Eugene Tisdale, Collector of the Third Louisiana District, has been transmitted to this city. He is charged with complicity in frauds on the revenue to a large amount, and his removal is demanded by almost the entire Congress delegation of the State.

MR. BINCKLEY.

Mr. Solicitor Binckley has an office in the Internal Revenue Bureau, but he has been so long absent from his desk, without the permission of his superiors, that serious fears are entertained for his health or personal safety.

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The Attorney-General has engaged Richard H. Dana, of Boston, to represent the Government in the argument before Judge Chase, in Richmond, on Thursday, on the motion entered by Mr. Ould, counsel for Davis, to quash the indictment.

THE BARGE OFFICE.

Architect Mullett, of the Treasury Department, is preparing plans for the "Barge Office," on the Battery in New-York.

GEN. GRANT.

Gen. Grant is preparing to change his residence and has already made a conditional sale of his dwelling on I-street, in this city, for $40,000, the transfer to take place next Spring, as events may justify.

SUPERVISORS.

The Supervisorship question is likely to be settled this week. Only four appointments are to be made, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and Secretary McCulloch, are, it is said, anxious to dispose of them at an early day.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Rollins, who has been in New-Hampshire for some time past, returned to the city this morning.

Gen. Rawlins, Chief of Gen. Grant's staff, returned from his Western and Eastern trip last night, much improved in health.

Mr. Elisha Riggs, of this city, has obtained a judgment of $70,000 against the City of Dubuque, Iowa.

Representative Hill, of New-Jersey, arrived here to-day.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Tuesday, Dec. 1.

THE NOVEMBER FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The public debt statement for November will, from present indications, show an increase of probably $10,000,000, though it is not uncertain that returns which have not yet been received at the Department will materially lessen this estimate. The disbursements for the past month, excepting the large amount paid on account of the Alaska purchase, were comparatively small. The amount of coin now on hand, including certificates, is about $90,000,000. During the month of November there were issued to the Central Pacific Railroad of California United States bonds to the amount of $1,280,000, and to the Union Pacific Railroad bonds to the amount of $640,000.

THE DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

The majority of the annual reports of Government officials here, with the various accompanying documents, are still at the office of the Public Printer. Some of them have not been entirely completed, and portions only have been sent to the printer, while many of the Government officials have received proof copies of their reports, and are now engaged in revising and correcting them. It is probable that by Saturday nearly all of the reports, including that of the Secretary of the Treasury and the President's message, will be completed and in the hands of their authors.

LIGHT-HOUSE INFORMATION.

The Light-house Board gives notice that from and after the 1st inst., a primary seacoast light will be exhibited on the light-house tower recently erected on the western slope of Cape Mendocino, Cal. Official information has been received that a light is now exhibited from the light-house recently erected on Eustard Head, northwest point of Bustard Bay, east coast of Australia. Also that the light-house on Otacolomi Point, entrance of the River Maranham, coast of South America, has been destroyed by fire. Also that the wreck of the ship *Leichardt*, in the Thames entrance, being dangerous to navigation, a vessel showing a fixed white light has been, in consequence, moored about ninety fathoms to the eastward of the wreck, and will be kept there until further notice. The vessel with the warning light lies in five fathoms at low water springs. Also that the wreck of the barge *Enterprise*, near Calshot light-vessel, south coast of England, is found to be dangerous to navigation, and that a spar has been fixed to the mast of the wreck, from which a white anchor light will be exhibited so long as the condition of the wreck and the state of the weather will admit of it.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Secretary Schofield has directed the following-named officers to proceed to Fort Delaware to witness the experimental firing at that place on the 3d inst.: Brevet Major-Gens. R. Delafield, W. F. Barry, Colonel Second Artillery; U. J. Hunt, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third Artillery; Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. Roberts, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Artillery; and W. Hays, Major of the Fifth Artillery.

Capt. J. M. B. Clitz has been ordered to the command of the *Pawnee*. Lieut.-Commander R. R. Potter has been ordered to duty at the naval rendezvous in Boston. Lieut.-Commander John H. Rowland has been ordered to duty at the naval rendezvous in New-York. Lieut.-Commander R. W. Wallace has been detached from the *Guerriere* and placed on waiting orders. Lieut.-Commander R. K. Duer has been detached from the *Saratoga* and placed on waiting orders.

TELEGRAMS.

SPAIN.

Rumored Recognition of the Cuban Insurrectionists by the United States.

MADRID, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

A rumor is abroad here that the Government of the United States has recognized the insurgents in Cuba as belligerents. The Republicans attacked and dispersed a meeting of Monarchists in the town of Orense. Admiral MENDEZ NUNEZ has arrived in Madrid.

Collision Between the Monarchists and Republicans.

MADRID, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

On Monday a political meeting of Monarchists in Valladolid was broken up by the Republicans.

The Government and the Bourbons—Denial by Gen. Prim.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

Gen. PRIM, in a letter to the *Gaulois*, declares that the present Spanish Government will have no dealings with the Bourbons, and he denies with indignation the truth of the report that he purposes a *coup d'etat*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Health of the Queen—The Peerage—Mr. Gladstone's Recent Pamphlet.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The Queen has recovered from a slight indisposition, and will leave for Osborne soon after the meeting of Parliament.

Mr. DISRAELI will not propose any more names for the peerage during the remainder of his present administration.

Mr. GLADSTONE's "chapter of an autobiography" is generally thought to be a needless and injudicious publication, and it is believed to have alienated many of his friends.

A grand testimonial banquet is projected in Liverpool, in honor of the members of the expiring Cabinet.

The Queen to Lord Monk—Election Returns and Latest Bulletin.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

Queen VICTORIA, in an autograph letter, compliments Lord MONK in connection with his administration as Governor of Canada.

Elections were held yesterday for members of the House of Commons in Midsomerset, England, and Sligo, Ireland. In the former, Messrs. NEVILLE GRENVILLE and R. H. PAGET, both Conservatives, were returned, and in the latter, Mr. O'CONNOR, Liberal, and Sir R. G. BOOTH, Conservative, were elected. The following table of the result is given by the *Times* to-day:

Liberals elected	384
Conservatives	272
Liberal majority	112

FRANCE.

Strike of the Printers of Paris.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The printers of this city are on a strike, and business in that line is therefore checked.

PRUSSIA.

Advocacy of a Uniform Legal System.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

In the House of Deputies yesterday, the Minister of Justice, Count VON LIPPE, made a speech urging legislation for making the legal system of the Peussian Kingdom uniform with the systems of the Northern States.

TURKEY.

Threatened Withdrawal of the Ambassador from Athens.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

A dispatch from Constantinople says it is believed there that the Sublime Porte will recall its Ambassador from Athens, unless recruiting for Crete ceases in Greece.

AQUATICS.

The Second Great Scull Race on the Thames.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The second great scull race on the River Thames took place to-day between JOSEPH SADLER, of Putney, and HENRY KELLEY, of Putney. The latter held the championship of the Thames for nearly six years, but was defeated last month by JAMES RENFORTH, of Gateshead, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in a race of nearly five miles on the River Thames, from Putney to Mortlake, for £200 (in gold) a side. The race to-day was over the same course and for the same amount, and was won by KELLEY, who beat SADLER four lengths in twenty-three and a half minutes, thus regaining in part his lost laurels and prestige. The weather was fine, and, as on the previous race, there was an immense attendance to witness the contest.

CUBA.

The Engagement in Villa del Cobre—An Important Arrest.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

Later advices received from Santiago of the engagement between the Government troops and the revolutionists, in the town of Villa del Cobre, on the 24th ult., still increase the number of revolutionists killed.

Shipping-master GARCIA, who some months ago attacked Mr. LA REINTRIE, then acting as United States Consul here, has been arrested and placed in Fort Punta, by order of Captain-General LERSUNDI, to answer the charge of defrauding the American Government brought against him by the present Consul-General of the United States.

GEORGIA.

Postponement of the City Election in Augusta—Railroad Matters.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The Mayor and City Council have ordered the postponement of the municipal election until the assembling of the Legislature in January, taking ground that the negroes are entitled to vote by the legislative law granting the city charter, and that an election is null and void unless the present Legislature strikes out the word "white" in the city charter. The Democrats claim that the State Constitution and Reconstruction laws gives the negroes right to vote, municipal laws to the contrary notwithstanding, and propose holding the regular election, allowing the negroes to vote and leaving the Legislature to decide as to its legality.

The Columbia and Augusta Railroad has been finished from Columbia to Graniteville, ten miles from Augusta, where it connects with the South Carolina Railroad. Trains ran through yesterday.

Large Fires in Chicago—The Corner in Corn—Libel Suit.

CHICAGO, Ill., Tuesday, Dec. 1.

There were five alarms of fire in this city this evening. The first commenced at No. 416 State-street, and destroyed everything up to No. 422. The buildings were all two-story frames, and were generally occupied by families above, and small shops beneath. The loss was about $10,000. The second occurred in Judd's Block, on the northeast corner of Randolph and La Salle streets, in the third story, occupied by A. B. STURGES, a dealer in Yankee notions. His stock was entirely destroyed. It is supposed incendiarism had something to do with this fire. Mr. STURGES' loss was $30,000. The third fire took place in the dwelling-house of JOHN A. HUCK, President of the Chicago Brewing Company, located on the corner of Fullerton-avenue and North Clark-street. The dwelling was entirely destroyed, involving a loss of $30,000. Mr. HUCK was insured for $15,000.

The corner in corn culminated yesterday and resulted in repudiation by about two-thirds of the shorts. The number of bushels repudiated was about 100,000, the difference about $25,000.

HENRY WUNDERLY, of this city, whose rowdyism at a boarding-house on Wabash-avenue was made public by the Chicago *Tribune*, has commenced an action against that paper for libel, laying his damages at $10,000; also against the Chicago *Republican* for the same cause and the same amount.

Result of the Charter Election in Hudson.

HUDSON, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The charter election held in this city to-day resulted in the election of the entire Democratic ticket, by majorities ranging from 164 to 351. ROGERS is elected Mayor by 305 majority. Both Democratic Supervisors and all four Aldermen are elected. The Democrats have made a clean sweep.

The Kingston Tragedy—Trial of Deacon Andrews.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The trial of SAMUEL W. ANDREWS, for the murder of CORNELIUS W. HOLMES, commenced here to-day before the Supreme Judicial Court. Attorney-General ALLEN and District-Attorney PIERCE appeared for the Commonwealth, and CHARLES G. DAVIS and GEORGE A. SOWERBY for the defence.

The jury was impanelled without delay and District-Attorney PIERCE opened the case for the Government. A large number of witnesses are summoned, and the trial will occupy several days.

The case excites great interest, and the Court was much crowded. The general opinion seems to be that the defence made by ANDREWS—that he killed the deceased in self-defence—is unreliable, although there are few who believe the prisoner will be convicted of murder in the first degree, and many who believe that he will be acquitted. The Government evidence will be to show that ANDREWS had strong motives for desiring the death of HOLMES, but this, it is said, will be offset by testimony for the defence that HOLMES suffered from hereditary insanity, and when under its influence made the attack on ANDREWS under the circumstances stated by the latter in his confession. Since his committal the accused has been confined in jail, apart from the other prisoners. His demeanor throughout has been docile and proper, and his spirits lively and cheerful. His health has been good, and he has regularly eaten his meals with a fair appetite. In his conversation, he has adhered to the statements made in his defence. He has been visited on several occasions by some of his relatives, who are necessarily much pained by the circumstances culminating.

The Gold Fields in Dutchess County—Reports of Engineers and Capitalists.

RHINEBECK STATION, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The party of capitalists, mining engineers, experts from California, Colorado and Montana, journalists and others who left New-York yesterday afternoon to examine the gold fields said to have been discovered near Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, have returned here. They speak with satisfaction of the result of their examination. The evidence of the presence of gold is considered indubitable, and experts who have made extended investigations, pronounce a strong opinion of the result expected from the indications. It is claimed that the Dutchess County gold fields are portions of the appalachian chain of auriferous deposits, extending from Georgia to Nova Scotia. It is also claimed that these veins are more extensive than those of North Carolina. The beds examined are situated about four miles east of the village of Rhinebeck and six miles from the river and accessible by good roads. The veins, of which there are four principal ones, run 25° east of north, and drift about 5° to the east. It is stated that these veins have beed traced several miles in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction. The ore is described as a ferruginous quartz, carrying free gold.

Destructive Fire in St. Louis—The Postal and Telegraph Question.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The storage-house of J. M. BLOOMFIELD & Co. was nearly destroyed by fire last night. The warehouse contained a large amount of property, valued at about $150,000, most of which was either totally destroyed or badly damaged by water. Among the property were 400 barrels of flour, a large quantity of grain, household furniture and a great variety of other articles. BLOOMFIELD & Co.'s loss is estimated at from $25,000 to $30,000. The building is owned by JAMES H. LUCAS, and is valued at $15,000.

The Merchants' Exchange yesterday adopted resolutions approving the bill now before Congress, favoring the uniting of telegraphing with the Postal Department of the Government, and expressing belief that such union will work a practical solution of the evils in the present telegraph system.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

A fire broke out this evening in the shirt manufactory and warehouse of LUDWIG, SIEDENBACK & Co., at No. 308 Market-street, extending partially through the first story, in which it originated, and burned to the second floor, where its progress was arrested. The stock on the first floor was either destroyed or much damaged, and that on the second floor damaged by water and smoke. The origin of the fire is a mystery, as it did not break out near the stove. The occupants of No. 306, McCOMAS, ULLMAN & Co., wholesale clothiers, are sufferers by water, but to what extent is not known. They are heavily insured.

Meetings of Presidential Electors.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The Presidential electors of Massachusetts met this afternoon in the Senate chamber, and organized by the choice of JOHN H. CLIFFORD President, and WILLIAM WHITING Secretary. They then adjourned till to-morrow.

CONCORD, Dec. 1.—The New-Hampshire Presidential electors met to-day, and organized by choosing JOEL EASTMAN President, and B. F. PRESCOTT Secretary. Adjourned till to-morrow.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 1.—The Maine Electoral College met in the State House this afternoon. AMOS NOURSE, of Bath, was chosen President, and they then adjourned till to-morrow.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 1.—The Presidential electors of the State of Ohio assembled at Columbus this morning. G. VOLNEY DORSEY was nominated to fill the vacancy in the College caused by the death of EX-GOV. TOD. The vote will be cast to-morrow.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 1.—The Electoral College of the State assembled here to-day, as required by law, and organized by electing Hon. GEORGE W. GRANDY, one of the electors at large, President, and Col. GEORGE A. MORRILL, of the First District, as Secretary. They then adjourned until to-morrow.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 1.—The Electoral College of this State met at the Capitol at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and was called to order by Secretary of State NELSON. Three electors—CHARLES E. LOEW and EDWARD JONES, of New-York, and JAMES McQUADE of Utica—were absent, and SAMUEL NORTH, CORNELIUS W. ARMSTRONG and MARVIN M. JONES were appointed to fill the vacancies. Gen. SLOCUM was then chosen President of the College, and DEWITT C. WEST and SAMUEL NORTH, Secretaries. The College then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—The Supreme Court, in full bench, to-day decided unanimously that HOFFMAN, Republican, was entitled to the office of Elector. This gives the full electoral vote of the State to GRANT and COLFAX.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Licensing of Pilots—Note from the United States Inspectors.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LOCAL
INSPECTORS OF STEAMERS, No. 23 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 29th ultimo we notice an article under the head of "Minor Topics," and accredited to a well-informed correspondent, in reference to the Union Ferry Company and the Inspectors of Steamers. Your correspondent's opinion that the pilots and engineers of the above-mentioned Company should be licensed in the same manner as are the persons filling similar positions on other ferries is no doubt correct; but when he charges the Inspectors with gross and criminal neglect, we can only say that your well-informed correspondent is either ignorant of the law or willfully misrepresents it, and before he or the Life and Marine Insurance Companies put his threat into execution, we would advise them to seek for reliable information where it can be found. We would also remind your well-informed correspondent that the Inspectors are not a Police, whose duties are to hunt up delinquents, but that the law requires masters and owners of vessels to notify them when their services are needed. For your correspondent's further information, we inclose a circular from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated Aug. 31, 1864, (which is still in force,) deciding the character of vessels which come under the law, all others and their officers being exempt therefrom.

Believing in your sense of justice, and desire that your numerous readers should not be imposed upon by a misstatement of facts, we would respectfully request you to give this and the inclosed circular a place in your valuable paper, and oblige

Your obedient servants,
JOHN M. WEEKS,
JOHN R. MATHEWS,
United States Inspectors of Steamers.

The circular referred to decides that tugs engaged in towing vessels about the harbor of a port, and to and from the sea, are engaged in foreign commerce, or commerce between the States, as the case may be, if the vessels which are towed by them are themselves engaged in that species of trade; and, secondly, that vessels, even though their voyages may not extend beyond the limits of a State, (as between New-York and Albany,) whose cargoes consist in any degree of goods from foreign countries, or from other States, or of the products of the same State, destined for use or consumption in other States or countries, so that they form a link in the transportation of such merchandise—such vessels are engaged in foreign commerce, or in commerce between the States, and if propelled by steam must be inspected under the law. It also decides that steam ferry-boats plying from State to State across a navigable river, (as from New-York to New-Jersey,) are engaged in commerce between the States within the meaning of the act, and hence subject to inspection under it. From this it would appear that our correspondent was in error. The law does not require the boats of the Brooklyn ferries to carry licensed pilots. So much the worse for their passengers.—ED. TIMES.

The Honduras Railway—Note from Hon. E. E. Squier.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following paragraph appears in your Panama correspondence, dated Nov. 5:

"In Honduras they were very jubilant over the railroad to be made between the Atlantic and the Pacific. They say: 'The Government has been officially notified that a company to build the road has been formed in London, and Messrs. WARIN BROTHERS and M. LANDLISH had contracted to build it at the rate of $40,000 per mile.' Humbug!"

The inspiration of paragraphs like this in Panama correspondence generally, whether relating to Interoceanic projects in Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica or Colombia, is sufficiently obvious. But the public, European as well as American, has a right to know what is really going on as regards Isthmian transits, without being treated to senseless slurs by subsidized writers in the interests of that gigantic monopoly, the Panama Railway, whose lease of power is fast approaching its end.

Your correspondent says of the announcement that the Honduras Railway, of which I was the projector, and in furtherance of which I spent many of the best years of my life, (to say nothing of what the immortal TRAIN would call "Two weeks in a British Bastile,") "humbug." Now, if he really knew anything of the matter, he would have told you that the Government of Honduras in the Autumn of last year raised a loan in London, Paris, and Amsterdam, for the construction of the work; that that loan was taken in a single day, and that it has been steadily at a premium ever since. He would have told you that the surveys made by the Old Honduras Company, of which Sir WM. BROWN, (BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co.,) of Liverpool, was Chairman, and which were verified by a detachment of Royal Engineers, headed by Col. STANTON, sent out by the British Government, have again been tested and found correct, and, what is of more consequence, *that the work is in course of construction.* The "plant," material and the men for building the first fifty miles, from Port Centre (formerly Puerto Caballos) to Santiago, are on the ground, and the contractors, Messrs. WARING BROS. & McCANDLISH, after a personal inspection of the line, have undertaken to finish and equip the road within three years from the first of June last. Such is the information I receive from Messrs. BISCHOFFSCHEIM, GOLDSMIDT & Co., the well-known bankers of London and Paris, who are the agents and administrators of the Honduras loan.

I regret that there is no American money or influence in this project, which will surely be carried out, *malgre* the Panama Railway or its venal writers on the Isthmus. By whomsoever owned, however, it will be to the interest of the American public to have an Isthmus route that will shorten the passage between New-York and San Francisco by eight days less than by way of Panama.

Respectfully,
E. GEO. SQUIER.

Resumption of Specie Payments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The rebellion was a "big job," as Mr. LINCOLN said, to put down. The resumption of specie payments is likely to be quite as big a job—and perhaps will take longer to achieve than the suppression of the rebellion. But preliminary steps toward resumption cannot be made too soon. What those steps should be, will exercise the best financial talent of Congress, we hope, early in the next session.

I would suggest as not unworthy of consideration the following measures:

1. Let a nickel currency be authorized of ten, fifteen, twenty or twenty-five cent pieces. These would supersede the miserable fractional paper trash, of which so much is counterfeit.

2. Let Congress authorize the payment of $1 bills in specie on and after the 4th of July next; and of $2 bills on and after the 1st of January, 1870, and of $5 bills on and after the 4th of July, 1870.

This would supply by that time the smaller channels of circulation and pave the way to a general resumption.

3. Reëstablish the sinking fund, unwisely disregarded by Mr. CHASE. This would have a tendency to appreciate the national credit. Adopt a constitutional amendment, making the sinking fund inviolable.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 30, 1868. S. J. B.

False Report Concerning the Quarantine Island in the Lower Bay.

The latest Sunday issue of a morning journal in this City, contained a statement that the artificial island in the Lower Bay, now in the course of construction for quarantine purposes, was floating away, and that its utter destruction was probable.

This report is wholly untrue. The island, when completed, will comprise an area of about two acres. To protect its outer edges, massive cribs, thirty feet deep at the base and twenty feet deep at the top, made of oak timbers, firmly jointed, have been so far sunk as to leave about ten feet above high-water mark. These, in turn, have been filled with heavy blocks of stone, and the outer surface of the entire structure has been faced with oak planking, closely set. As an additional protection, massive stones have been heaped against the outer face of the wall, at its most exposed points, and the bulwork is deemed perfectly secure. Within this inclosure sand and broken stones have been thrown, and piles are being driven upon which to erect the hospitals and other necessary buildings. It is stated upon the authority of the Quarantine Commissioners that nothing whatever has occurred to give rise to the least apprehension for the safety of the work. The only mishap that has taken place was the drifting away of an unfilled crib at the extreme southeast point of the island, during the recent terrific storm, when the packet ship *Isaac Webb* was driven ashore at Sandy Hook.

HESTER VAUGHN.

Her Alleged Infanticide and Sentence of Death—Movement to Secure Her Pardon—Meeting at Cooper Institute—Speeches by Horace Greeley, Susan B. Anthony, Ernestine L. Rose and Others.

In response to a call issued by the Working Women's National Association, a large meeting was held at Cooper Institute last evening, for the purpose of considering the case of HESTER VAUGHN, the young woman now under sentence of death in Philadelphia for the crime of infanticide. A committee of the Association recently visited her in prison, and became convinced that she was innocent and that she had not had a fair trial. With a view to making this apparent to the public, and inducing an expression of opinion in her behalf, which, it is hoped, will obtain her pardon from the Governor of Pennsylvania the meeting was held. It was called to order by Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY, at whose behest Hon. HORACE GREELEY appeared on the platform and took the Chair.

Mr. GREELEY said he had been apprehensive that this meeting might be so perverted as to injure the cause for which they were assembled. It was important that they should measure their words and not complicate the case of this poor woman by any abstract notions not connected with it. A woman was imprisoned awaiting a felon's death who, it appeared, did not deserve her sentence. They must not ask her release on the ground that she was under sentence of death and that the death-penalty was wrong, but simply as for a woman who had no one to help her and was, apparently, wrongfully suffering.

Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY now came forward and read the following documents, which later in the evening were adopted:

MEMORIAL.

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania:

The Workingwomen's National Association, through their Committee, whose names are hereto appended, after careful investigation of the case of HESTER VAUGHAN, now confined in a Pennsylvania prison for the alleged crime of infanticide, would respectfully represent that, as they believe she was condemned on insufficient evidence and with inadequate defence, justice demands a stay of proceedings and a new trial; or, if that be impracticable, they most earnestly pray your Excellency to grant her an unconditional pardon.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The right of trial by jury of one's peers is recognized by the Government of all civilized nations as the great palladium of rights, of justice, and equality to the citizen; therefore,

Resolved, That this Association demand that in all civil and criminal cases women shall be tried by a jury of their peers; shall have a voice in making the law, in electing the Judge who pronounces her sentence, and the Sheriff who, in case of execution, performs for her that last dread act.

Resolved, That the existence of the death penalty, odious as it is when man is the victim, is doubly so in a case like this of HESTER VAUGHAN—a young, artless, and inexperienced girl—a consideration that should startle every mother into a sense of her responsibility in making and executing the laws under which her daughters are to live or perish.

Resolved, That, as capital punishment is opposed to the genius of our institutions and the civilization of the age, we demand that the gallows—that horrible relic of barbarism—be banished from this land; for human life should be held alike sacred by the individual and the State.

Mrs. ELEANOR KIRK was introduced, and said that this movement had been responded to nobly, and that there was no place like New-York for doing a good work. Mrs. KIRK related how last Thanksgiving Day she, with Mrs. LOZIER and Mr. SEWARD, visited HESTER VAUGHN in prison. Before detailing the events of the visit she gave a brief description of HESTER VAUGHN and a sketch of her life. She was born in Gloucestershire, England, was well brought up, married and came to this country. After arriving here she learned that her husband had another wife. He left her. She went to live as a dairymaid at Jenkintown, Penn. There misfortune befel her. She fell a victim to the lust of a bad man. She went to Philadelphia, and there in a cold garret her child was born. Was it not shameful that here she lay suffering, while her seducer was walking at large, as much regarded as ever. The child was found lying dead by the side of its mother. Mrs. KIRK declared her belief that HESTER VAUGHN was not guilty of infanticide. At their interview with her in her cell, her visitors were impressed with this. They were nearly two hours with her, and soon made her to understand that they would do all they could for her release. Philadelphians said that she was not properly defended. A scoundrelly lawyer named GOFORTH took her last $30, and then failed to visit her, and did not see her again until he saw her in Court when the case came on. She had had an interview with Judge LUDLOW, who sentenced HESTER VAUGHN, and he said she had not a bad face, but the jury had found her guilty, and he had nothing to do but to pronounce sentence. He said the crime of infanticide was become so common that an example ought to be made. A colored man, named ALEXANDER, who had murdered his wife, was confined in the same jail as HESTER VAUGHN, and while 20,000 names had been signed to a petition in his behalf, not one had come forward in her behalf, except a Mrs. SMITH, a physician in Philadelphia. Mr. KIRK closed by denouncing the libertines that everywhere walked the land, and urging women to stand together in defence of women's cause.

Mrs. LOZIER corroborated fully all that Mrs. KIRKE had said, and expressed the belief that HESTER VAUGHN was afflicted with puerperal mania. It had never been proved that the child had lived at all. There was evidence that its birth was premature, and such children seldom lived. Marks were found on the head of the child which might have been made by the mother, but certainly were not made by her purposely.

Mr. PARKER PILLSBURY was the next speaker. He said they had listened to recitals to which he could add nothing, and this seemed to be an occasion on which silence was better than speech. They had listened to the evidence of one who was—should he not say—the only intelligent witness who had appeared in the case. He claimed that the Court had not given HESTER VAUGHN a fair trial, and urged especially that she was entitled to a trial by a jury of women. If it were true that she had committed infanticide, were not the New-York papers full of advertisements of professional murderers, who committed infanticide for pay? Not a single paper in this City, religious or otherwise, would refuse such an advertisement.

Miss ANTHONY spoke up, saying, "*The Revolution.*"

Mr. PILLSBURY excepted the *Revolution.* He asked whether such a community as ours was one that should hang HESTER VAUGHN.

Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY now came forward and asked a generous contribution to the Working Women's Association, that they might place it at the disposal of HESTER VAUGHN, if she be liberated. A collection was taken up, Miss ANTHONY continuing to speak in favor of Miss VAUGHN. Miss ANTHONY said that the Association was going to take this matter of women's wrongs in hand actively.

Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON was next introduced. She gave a sketch of the case of HESTER VAUGHN, and then proceeded to make a speech in favor of according the right of suffrage, and of serving in office and on juries to women.

Mrs. ERNESTINE L. ROSE made the next address. She said man was called the natural protector of woman. Was the man who married and deserted HESTER VAUGHN her protector? Was he who ruined her her protector? Was the lawyer who betrayed her her protector? Were the Judge that sentenced her and the jury that convicted her her protectors? New-York had sent her sons to save Pennsylvania from invasion. Now let the sons and daughters of New-York send their voices to rouse up the brotherly and the sisterly love of Philadelphia in behalf of this poor girl. Mrs. ROSE made a stirring speech and was applauded till she came forward and acknowledged the compliment by a bow. A collection of $318 96 was taken up, including a five-dollar gold piece which Miss ANTHONY put up at auction, and which was purchased for $25 by Dr. LOZIER. While Miss ANTHONY was soliciting more contributions Mr. GREELEY arose and said a motion to adjourn was in order. It was made and carried, and the audience separated.

An Election Row—A Man Probably Fatally Shot—Dan Noble Arrested.

A very singular and probably fatal disturbance occurred yesterday afternoon, in the Twenty-first Ward, when a man was dangerously wounded. It appears that about 1 o'clock a row occurred near some polling booths, in Thirty-sixth-street, near Second-avenue, among a gang of rowdies and minor politicians, though the precise origin of the disturbance cannot be definitely ascertained. At all events, Officer BRAKELL, of the Twenty-first Precinct, noticed a crowd of men and boys pursuing a man in Thirty-sixth-street, who proved to be PATRICK KELLY, of No. 310 East Forty-ninth-street, a Republican canvasser. KELLY was fired at several times with pistols, and he finally fell near the officer, who stood in Second-avenue. One of the bullets took effect in KELLY's neck and passed out through his left cheek, and a second shot resulted in a bullet entering his back and lodging in the kidneys, the latter wound being deemed a very dangerous and possibly fatal one.

The officer insists that he distinctly saw the well-known Eighth Warder and "sporting" character, DAN NOBLE, in the crowd who were pursuing the unfortunate canvasser, and he stated that NOBLE had fired a pistol during the *melée.* On this information a telegraphic order was sent out by Inspector DILKS, directing that NOBLE be arrested, and the accused was taken into custody by Capt. MILLS, of the Eighth Precinct, who arraigned NOBLE before Inspector DILKS, when one of the Eighth Ward Sergeants stated that he had seen NOBLE in the ward about the time it was alleged he had shot KELLY in the Twenty-first Ward. Owing to this *alibi*, the Inspector concluded to allow NOBLE to go on his own recognizance. The Sergeant, however, subsequently, made up his mind that it was in the forenoon that he had met NOBLE, so Detectives TIEMANN and SMITH, of the Central Office, and Roundsman PICKETT, of the Eighth Ward, were sent out at a late hour last night to effect his arrest. DAN was soon after taken in custody at FLORENCE's saloon, on the corner of Houston-street and Broadway, and locked up at Police Headquarters for examination to-day. He denies having been engaged in the disturbance and never had any quarrel with KELLY.

The wounded man was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he remains in a very critical condition, and he was unable to give any account of the disturbance which resulted in his being shot at and wounded, so no clear idea of the origin can be obtained. It probably rose from political animosity among the parties concerned.

Daring Attempt by Burglars to Rob the East River National Bank—Their Arrest.

About 1 o'clock this morning the Fifteenth Ward Police discovered that a gang of burglars had forced their way into the premises No. 676 Broadway, and Capt. CAFFREY soon headed a force of Police, who entered the basement of the building, which is occupied as a stove store. The Police then made a thorough search through the premises, and at length discovered two men secreted in the sub-cellar, who were arrested and taken to the Station-house by Officer HEANY, when they presented a sorry appearance, as they were covered by dirt. They gave their names as WM. A. SHAW and CHARLES SMITH, *alias* Howe. It is supposed that they intended to rob the East River BANK in an adjacent building, making an entrance through the party wall. They will be held for examination.

THE DERBY ATHENÆUM, at No. 680 Broadway, will give to its patrons on Saturday, JAMES M. HART's fine painting, "Meadow Lands," valued at $2,500. As will be seen by Mr. DERBY's advertisement, the investor of $5 in books may obtain the prize.—*New-York Tribune.*

A WHITE-ST. IMPORTING HOUSE is retailing men's furnishing goods at "The Bull Run Stores," No. 397 Broadway, near Walker-st., and No. 141 Fulton-st., near Broadway, at figures never before witnessed. Very best Canton flannel drawers, $1 35; heavy merino undershirts and drawers, white or clouded, 90 cents; very fine linen collars, $1 a dozen. Everything else, at corresponding prices.—*Advertisement.*

Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av. We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

Dyspepsia Tablets

Cure indigestion, heartburn, sour stomach, and all weaknesses of the digestive organs. Sold by the druggists. Price fifty cents per box. S. G. WELLING.

A Holiday Present.—Ladies and gentlemen, young and old, desirous of having their hair beautiful for the holidays, should use a bottle of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR at once. Read Chevalier's Treatise on the Hair. Free to all. Given away at the drug stores, or sent by mail free. This book should be read by every person. It teaches to cultivate and have beautiful hair, and restore gray hair to its original color, stop its falling out, remove all irritation or dandruff from the scalp, thus keeping the hair beautiful to the latest period of life.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

A Most Happy Combination of a Central location for business, with a quiet and retired home, is afforded by the addition of forty suites of rooms to the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON. Travelers will find this hotel one of the best in the land.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

All Doubt Vanishes, for Wolcott's Pain Paint is tested free at No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Sterling Silver Ware
AND
FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
of the following trade-marks:

Trade Mark for Silver. Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.

MANUFACTURED BY THE
GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.
GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.

Gorham Electro Plate at Prices Established by the manufacturers.
ADAMS, PRICE & CO., No. 20 John-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

IRVING—PEACOCK.—On Tuesday, Dec. 1, at Grace Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. George Ferguson, JOHN IRVING, of the City of New-York, to JOSEPHINE, daughter of the late Capt. Ralph Peacock.

KNEELAND—PICKERING.—On Tuesday, Dec. 1, at Buffalo, N. Y., by Rev. J. Hazard Hartzell, HENRY T. KNEELAND, of New-York City, to ANGIE M. PICKERING, of Buffalo.

DIED.

BRYANT.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 30, at the residence of Jonathan Thorne, No. 524 5th-av., ALICE MOTT, wife of Edwin W. Bryant, of Hartford, Conn., and eldest daughter of Joseph S. and Mary T. Mott, of Delavan, Wis.

BOYCE.—On Saturday, Nov. 28, JOHN W. BOYCE, late Principal of Grammar School No. 37, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, members of the Board of Education, School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, and the Masonic fraternity, are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, 86th-st., near the East River, on Wednesday next, Dec. 2, at 2 o'clock precisely.

PERFECT ASHLAR LODGE No. 604, F. & A. M.—The members of this Lodge are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication, to be held at the Lodge-room, Brevoort Hall, 54th-st., near 3d-av., on Wednesday next, Dec. 2, at 12 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late Brother, JOHN W. BOYCE. By order.
D. W. C. ARNOLD, M.
W. SINCLAIR, Secretary.

BOCK.—Suddenly, on Friday, Nov. 27, GEORGE A. BOCK, in the 54th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his brother-in-law, Thomas F. Devoe, No. 104 West 13th-st., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 2, at 10 o'clock. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice. The remains will be taken to St. John's Cemetery, Yonkers, for interment.

CLARK.—On Tuesday, Dec. 1, ASA CLARK, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Wessells, No. 311 West 26th-st., on Thursday at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

☞ Westfield, N. J., papers please copy.

EBLING.—In Harlem, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, JOSEPH E. EBLING, aged 50 years, 9 months and 25 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, 121st-st., near East River, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

FERRIS.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, Nov. 29, at 8 o'clock, MARTHA FRANCIS, aged 23 years, the beloved wife of Alpheus Ferris.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 94 Rivington-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 1 o'clock.

GOLDIE.—Suddenly, at Bronxville, Westchester County, on Monday, Nov. 30, WILLIAM GOLDIE.

☞ Toronto, Canada, papers please copy.

HALLOWELL.—On Sunday, Nov. 29, of consumption, SERENA ADELAIDE, wife of John Hallowell, Hudson City, N. J.

Friends of the family and of her brother, Hamlet M. Fairchild, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Wednesday,) Dec. 2, at 12 M., from her late residence, corner of Magnolia and Bergenwood avs.

HARRISON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1868, at Newtown, L. I., Rev. JOSEPH HARRISON, in the 87th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

HAY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 1, at South Orange, N. J., REBECCA, widow of James Hay, late of Pelham Dale, Westchester County, N. Y.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

HOLMES.—On Tuesday, Dec. 1, SAMUEL LANE, only son of Samuel E. and Harriet S. Holmes, aged 4 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, 123d-st., near 2d-av., on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

☞ Maine papers please copy.

HOYT.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Sunday, Nov. 29, of heart disease, JAMES HENRY, son of the late James M. Hoyt.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, at 2 P. M. on Wednesday, Dec. 2. Trains leave from 27th-st. Depot at 9 and 11¼ A. M.

JOHNSON.—On Monday morning, Nov. 30, after a lingering illness, which she endured with patient resignation, SARAH, beloved wife of H. F. Johnson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 12 o'clock, from her residence, No. 208 West 34th-st.

KEARNY.—On Sunday, Nov. 29, at Perth Amboy, N. J., Commodore LAWRENCE KEARNY, U. S. N., in the 79th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, on Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 12 M. New-Jersey Railroad train leaves New-York at 10:10 A. M.; returns at 4 P. M.; Staten Island Railroad at 9 A. M. and 2¾ P. M.

MOORE.—At Rahway, N. J., on Third Day, the 1st inst., JAMES C. MOORE, in the 93d year of his age.

The friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral on Fifth Day, the 3d inst., at 2 P. M., from his late residence.

SPENCER.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 30, Mrs. MARGARET L. SPENCER, widow of the late George F. Spencer.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 226 Mill-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. Hudson River trains leave New-York at 8 and 11¼ A. M. Her remains will be taken on Thursday morning to Nyack for interment.

PRICE.—On the night of Second Day, 30th of 11th month, PHEBE PRICE, daughter of Ichabod and Susan Price, aged 58 years.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral on Fourth Day, the 2d of 12th month, at 2 P. M., from the house of the late David H. Davis, No. 335 West 18th-st., without further invitation.

SMITH.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 1, CHARLES JENCKS SMITH, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Classon-av., near Bergen-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 3, at 11 o'clock.

☞ Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

WATERS.—On Sunday evening, Nov. 29, at 7¼ o'clock, at his residence, No. 353 West 20th-st., JOHN WATERS, in the 67th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, to be held at St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Wednesday morning at 10¼ o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Mr. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS, of London, on "Comparative Zoology."
Prof. COOKE, Harvard College, Massachusetts, on the "Spectroscope."
Wednesday, Feb. 10, WM. J. McALPINE, Pres. Am. Soc. of C. E., "Modern Engineering."

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NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

Collections.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very Lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
PARIS.
For letters of credit apply to
Messrs. HOWES & MACY,
No. 30 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & Co,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENCY OR COIN, at market rate.

Persons depositing with us may check at sight, same as with City Banks.

Advances made to dealers on approved collaterals on favorable terms.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

U. S. Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Loans negotiated.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks, Bankers and Corporations, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing FOUR per cent. Interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities on commission.

INFORMATION furnished, and purchases or exchanges of Securities made for investors.

NEGOTIATIONS of loans, and foreign Exchange effected.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAID JANUARY AND JULY.

The Road is completed from the waters of the Bay of San Francisco to Sacramento, and fully equipped with first-class rolling stock. The net receipts are more than three times the interest on the whole issue of bonds. We believe them to be one of the best investments offered. A limited amount for sale at par and accrued interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall-st.
Drafts on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Drafts on DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris.
COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1868.

CONTINUED SALE OF GOVERNMENT GOLD.—Proposals will be received, in writing, at this office for the purchase of Government Gold in exchange for Currency, commencing on TUESDAY, the 1st of December, and continuing for five consecutive business days, unless public notice to the contrary shall be given. The amount for which proposals will be received each day is limited to $300,000, in sums of not less than $5,000 each, and the whole or any part thereof will be awarded upon such bids as will realize to the Government the greatest amount in currency for the entire sum offered. Proposals will be received from half-past ten to eleven o'clock of each day, and the bids will be opened, and the result declared immediately thereafter. To guard against fictitious bids, a certified check for three per cent. of the amount for which proposals are made must accompany each offer. The right is reserved to reject bids obviously adverse to the interest of the Government. The gold will be ready for delivery immediately after the awards are made.

A box for the reception of proposals will be found at the Cashier's desk in this office. All bids should be under seal, indorsed "Proposals for Gold," which will be publicly opened at the hour stated.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.

The coupons falling due Dec. 1, 1868, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of

A. GOETTEL & CO., No. 61 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
ALBANY, Nov. 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 9th) of December next. The poll will be open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.

RICH. W. ROCHE, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI) Six Per Cent. twenty-year bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, one of the safest and most profitable investment securities in market, constituting a first lien on the above important trunk road, already fully completed, with earnings nearly doubly sufficient for its entire interest account. For sale by

SCHUYLER SKAATS & BROTHER, Bankers,
No. 19 Broad-st.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, HOBOKEN, N. J., Nov. 28, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE CHESTER Railroad Bonds, due Dec. 1, 1868, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank, in New-York.

DANIEL BUDD, President
Chester Railroad Company.

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & Co

BANKERS PHILA & N. YORK

DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS. MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON,
B. METZLAR S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT,
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,
AND LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	110¾	110⅞	5-20 Coupon, '67..	110¾	11 ⅞
Coupon, 1881.....	114¾	114⅞	5-20 Coupon, '68.	110⅜	110½
5-20 Regis., 1862.	106½	107	10-40 Registered.	103⅝	103⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62.	110¾	111	10-40 Coupon....	105⅛	105⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64.	107¼	107½	Gold............	135⅛	135¼
5-20 Coupon, '65.	107⅜	107⅝	U. S. Cur. Pac...	99	99¼
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July..	110⅛	110⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

PROPOSALS FOR, $75,000 CITY CEMETERY STOCK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of Seventy-five Thousand Dollars of "City Cemetery Stock," authorized by chap. 177, laws of 1868, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Nov. 20, 1868.

Said stock is to be issued for the purpose of providing means for the purchase of a plot of ground by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, within the boundaries of this State, suitable for a public cemetery or burial ground additional to the plots now used by them for such purpose.

The stock will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of August, 1888.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premium thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for City Cemetery Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 23, 1868.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 115 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1868.

NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will close on and after Nov. 30, 1868. Stock in new organization, the "American Merchants' Union Express Company," will be issued in exchange for that in the present American Express Company, (five shares of new stock of $100 each for one share of old of $500,) as soon as the scrip can be prepared, which will be on or about the 15th December, 1868.

The new scrip, and certificate representing the interest of the owner of stock in the remaining assets of old organization, will be issued to the party in whose name the stock is registered on the 30th day of November, 1868, and owners or holders of stock not registered in their names are notified accordingly.

HENRY WELLS, President.
JAMES C. FARGO, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 470 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1868.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Please take notice that the Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, passed the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The stockholders of the Company, at a meeting of such stockholders, called by the Directors of the Company in the manner required by law, and held at the office of the Company, on this 30th day of November, did, with the concurrence of more than two-thirds in amount of all its stockholders, authorize and sanction the increase of the capital stock of the Company two millions one hundred thousand dollars; therefore,

Resolved, That the capital stock of the Company be, and the same is hereby increased two millions one hundred thousand dollars.

Resolved, That the stock transfer-books be closed on the 11th day of January, 1869 and remain closed until the morning of the 21st January, 1869.

Resolved, That the additional stock of two millions one hundred thousand dollars, ($2,100,000,) authorized at a meeting of the stockholders held this day, be apportioned, pro rata, among the stockholders of the Company, at par.

Resolved, That stockholders omitting to take their several pro-rata shares of said stock, on or before the 20th day of January, 1869, shall be deemed to have waived their right to any portion of said stock.

By order of the Board.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO., No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1868.

THE COUPONS DUE THIS DAY ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on and after this date, less Government tax.

CHARLES L. FROST, President.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE, SANDUSKY, OHIO, Nov. 21, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF this Company due Dec. 1, 1868, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

RUSH R. SLOANE, President.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 9 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING FROM $10,000 to $25,000 in ready capital, will hear of a rare opportunity for investment in a line of manufacturing as profitable as any in the country, by addressing, with reference, C. B. E., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office, No. 30 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 7th day of December next, at 12½ o'clock.

J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

COUPONS WEST SHORE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—The December coupons of the Bonds of this Company will be paid at their office, No. 20 Nassau-st., on and after the 1st inst.

J. M. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN,
President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
Secretary.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 166 NASSAU-ST., SUN BUILDING,
Opposite City Hall.
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.,
and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest allowed, free of tax.
CHAS. K. GRAHAM, President.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1868.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.
Interest allowed on deposits made on Jan. 7, 1869.
Six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under.
Five per cent. per annum on sums over $1,000.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
Nov. 1, 1868. JAS. L. STEWART, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st., N. Y.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid, free of Government tax, on all sums from 5 to 5,000 dollars. Open every day from 10 to 3, and in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 paid by
UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight-st.
Assets, $5,450,231 34.

DIVIDENDS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

On the 1st of January, 1869, an extra dividend of two per cent. for six months and one per cent. for three months will be paid to depositors entitled thereto.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.
Nov. 1, 1868.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 26th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 5th day of December next.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, the 5th day of December next, and reöpened on SATURDAY, the 26th day of December next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—IF THE TWO LADIES WHO FOUND A MINK COLLAR near the corner of 6th-av. and 22d-st., will please return it to No. 57 West 22d-st., they will be rewarded.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

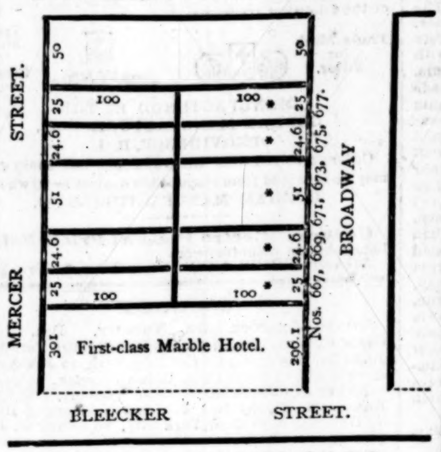
SALE IN PARTITION

BY ORDER OF THE

SUPREME COURT,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Referee.



E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON

Thursday, December 10th, 1868,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE

Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N.Y.

Nos. 667, 669, 671, 673, 675 and 677 BROADWAY,

Part of the Estate of the late John LaFarge

The valuable Broadway property known as the Southern Hotel, or LaFarge House, consisting of 12 full lots, 25x100 feet each, being a frontage of 150 feet on Broadway, nearly opposite Bond street, and 150 feet frontage on Mercer street by 200 feet in depth.

The property consists of a large 5-story marble building covering the entire front on Broadway, with first-class stores on first floor, rented until 1st May next. The southernmost store runs through to Mercer street. The whole of the upper part is arranged for a hotel, and can easily be altered for stores; 99 feet is divided by party walls into 4 lots, 2 of 25 feet, and 2 of 24 feet 6 inches, leaving 1 lot of 51 feet front, and will be sold in that way.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage at the option of the purchaser for three or five years, with privilege of paying it off upon giving six months' notice.

For maps and full particulars apply to the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine street, N. Y.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

WILL SELL

360 City Lots and Plots

AT

EAST NEWARK,

TO-DAY, DEC. 2, 1868.

TRAINS AT 11:30, 12 AND 1 O'CLOCK.

MAPS AND FREE PASSES AT NO. 77 CEDAR-ST.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE TO SETTLE AN ESTATE OF A VALUABLE WOOLEN MILL AND MACHINERY, AT NEWARK, N. J.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, at 1½ P. M., on the premises:

The valuable lots, with the brick buildings thereon, known as the "Union Building," (now occupied by the Newark Woolen Mills,) situated in Newark, N. J., directly opposite the Centre-st. Depot of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, (railroad depot but 150 feet, and steamboat landing 500 feet distant.) Trains run to and from New-York half-hourly every day; time, 30 minutes. The machinery consists of 9 sets 48-inch breakers and 40-inch finishers, 14 jacks, 1 twister of 200 spindles, 7 rotary fulling mills, 4 fulling stocks, gigs, drycoats, hydro-extractors, wool-dryers, 34 broad Crompton looms, cloth dryer, extractors, presses, tenter bars, and everything complete for a first-class cassimere mill. Also, engine, four steam boilers of 130-horse power, shafting, belts, steam, water and gas pipes, &c. The mill is now running, and the purchaser can commence without delay of starting up.

Also, the dwelling-house and lot adjoining, now used by the superintendent. For further particulars and diagrams, apply on the premises or to HENRY J. GARDNER & CO., No. 48 Leonard-st., New-York, or No. 24 Franklin-st., Boston, or to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, DEC. 4, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM: DESIRABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON 55TH-ST.

55TH-ST.—Two substantial, well-built three-story houses and six lots on north side of 55th-st., 100 feet west of 11th-av.; lots each 25 feet front; on the lots nearest the river are substantial stone vaults used for making lime and plaster, capable of being altered for brewers' purposes; ground leased for twenty-one years from 1855 at $300; all improvements to be paid for at end of lease. The great business transacting along the river in this neighborhood makes this sale an object of attraction to those seeking profitable investments.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.

By direction of the President of the United States the following condemned ordnance and ordnance stores will be offered at public auction at the Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, on THURSDAY, the 17th December, at 10 o'clock A. M., viz.:

54 cast-iron cannon,
Artillery implements and equipments.
Muskets, rifles and swords,
Infantry equipments,
Spare parts of small arms,
1 boring machine,
1 vertical drill,
1 hand force-pump,
Blacksmiths', carpenters' and finishers' tools,
Scrap iron and steel.

Catalogues giving more detailed information can be had by application at the Arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington City.

C. P. KINGSBURY,
Brevet Brigadier-General Commanding.
WATERTOWN ARSENAL, Mass., Nov. 17, 1868.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

BY LAWRENCE & STRATTON.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, Nov. 25, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, on Pier No. 43 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, at 11 o'clock A. M., Government property as follows, viz.:

Sixty-five (65) reams flat letter paper, good.
Four hundred (400) iron bedsteads, hospital pattern, good.
One (1) large and valuable telescope.
Three (3) horses.
Also a quantity of old stoves, boilers, &c.

Conditions same as heretofore advertised for sales by this Department.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Bvt. Major-Gen. and Asst. Qr. Mr. Gen.

BY JAMES M. MILLER,
Office, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
PARTITION SALE.

No. 138 4TH-ST.—The valuable three-story and extension brick dwelling-house on south side, distant 155 ft. 2 in. west from Macdougal-st., with all the modern improvements; high attic, white marble stoop and trimmings, two large wine vaults, two bath-rooms, all in good order. Permits given.

CYRUS LAWTON, Esq.,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL sell on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., the entire elegant fixtures of a silver plater and jeweler's establishment, removed from No. 14 John-st., viz: 4 silver-plated show-cases and wall counters, six standing side show-cases, office and sample tables, copying press, stoves, shelving, gas fixtures, together with a large stock of silver-plated goods, fancy clocks, &c. By order of W. B. Smith, attorney for mortgagees.

ALSO,

a large and general assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, velvet and Brussels carpets, mattresses, French plate mirrors. Catalogues at salesroom.

WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Auctioneers.

ON TUESDAY, DEC. 8, WYCKOFF & LITTLE will sell, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the elegant Philadelphia brick, brown-stone basement and high-stoop dwelling

NO. 47 ELLIOTT-PLACE,

between DeKalb and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn, near Fort Greene Park, 15 minutes' walk from ferries, and half block from three car routes. Is well built, with furnace, two water closets, wash-tubs, vestibule, baths, &c. Yard supplied with arbors, grapes, &c. Lot 20x100. Further particulars at office of auctioneers, No. 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and No. 74 Cedar-st., New-York.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesrooms 101 Liberty-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN CONTINUATION.—By order of J. C. Bartero, Esq., Assignee.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, superb silver-plated ware in variety. Also, Paris and Vienna fancy goods, clocks, bronzes, Parians, China and Bisque groups and figures. Catalogues at sale.

N. B.—On THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock, very superior household and office furniture, removed for convenience of sale. Particulars to-morrow.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Dec. 2, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

496 boxes Palermo Lemons, landing ex steamer.
500 boxes Malaga Raisins.
1,500 drums Smyrna Figs, new crop.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.

CLOSING SALE OF FANCY AND CARRARA MARBLE GOODS.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., the fine bronzes, marble and fancy goods, being the importation of F. Zannoni & Co.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

NOS. 116 AND 118 FRANKLIN-ST. AT AUCTION—On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, at 12 o'clock M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway; lots each 25x100, with buildings, north side, between Church-st. and West Broadway. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

We respectfully announce, that by order of Mr. E. W. BURR, Receiver and Trustee for the creditors of John A. Reed, we shall sell at auction, without reserve, commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 7, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and continuing until all is sold, the very large and valuable stock of superb, artistic and

SOLID GOLD AND DIAMOND JEWELRY,

DIAMONDS, RUBIES, EMERALDS,

and other precious stones, now on exhibition at the store,

No. 791 Broadway, opposite Grace Church, New-York.

In this very valuable collection will be found the finest EMERALD and SAPPHIRE ever imported; also the finest first-class DIAMONDS of old and new mines; RUBIES, EMERALDS, PEARLS, OPALS, STONE CAMEOS of the great artists, mounted in the most artistic manner; jewelry of all descriptions of the latest and most elegant styles, embracing a very large assortment of BRACELETS AND SETS in enamel and precious stones; a large and superb assortment of DIAMOND RINGS, EAR-RINGS and SETS of new designs; also a specialty of SOLITAIRE RINGS and EAR-RINGS of the finest water and cut; also ladies' CHATELAINES and LEONTINES, gents' and ladies' WATCHES of the best makers and finish. LOCKETS, SEAL RINGS, SCARF PINS, CHAINS, &c., of the best workmanship and finest gold, and other superb jewelry incidental to a first-class Broadway establishment.

Also, a number of FINE CABINET PAINTINGS and MOSAICS, GEMS by eminent masters. The GOOD-WILL AND LEASE OF THE PREMISES, with the VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS AND FIXTURES, viz.: SAFES by HERRING, AXMINSTER CARPETS, elegant carved and inlaid CASES and FURNITURE by HERTER, will be sold on last day of sale.

We assure the public that never before has so valuable a STOCK OF ARTISTIC WORK been offered at auction in this country.

Very respectfully,

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

The goods are now on exhibition as above until further notice.

A LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE OF every description, baggage, &c., to pay storage, at Haeger's storehouse, No. 300 West 34th-st., corner 8th-av., by ROBERT SOMERVILLE, FRIDAY, Dec. 4, at 10½ A. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, January twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1868. oct16-lawto21jan.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of November, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAAC SHERWOOD, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE W. VENABLE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of H. L. Armstrong & Co., and Banks, Loring & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 1, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. WOOD, GERSHOM LITTELL and VICTOR F. KNAPP, composing firm of Wood & Co., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the joint and separate estates of George W. Wood, Gershom Littell and Victor F. Knapp, composing firm of Wood & Co., of the City of Newburg, in the County of Orange and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts jointly and severally upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburg, New-York the 1st day of September, A. D. 1868.

D. A. SCOTT,
No. 6 Law Building, Newburg, N. Y., Assignee.
n25-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANCIS H. HARDY, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Francis H. Hardy, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, July 22, 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

SACKETT, WEBSTER & SACKETT, Attorneys for bankrupt, No. 163 Broadway, New-York. n25-law3wW*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANTHONY M. SEE, of Mount Pleasant, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Nov. 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 7th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of NATHAN MAURICE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, United States of America, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIMON SANGER and ABRAHAM SANGER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estate of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 22d day of September, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE ROBERTS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN S. WRIGHT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John S. Wright in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of November, 1868.

n18-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY CARTER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Henry Carter, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of December, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of November, 1868.

n25-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM ULLNER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William Ullner, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of December, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, a Register in Bankruptcy, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of October, 1868.

n25-law3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EUGENE HORTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court, by Eugene Horton, of the town of Blooming Grove, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of December, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburg, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Nov. 20, 1868.

n25-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. FULLERTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John H. Fullerton, of Union, County of Bergen, and State of New-Jersey, carrying on business in the City, County and State of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of December, A. D., 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of November, 1868.

n25-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of LEVI COOK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Levi Cook, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 23d day of November, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
n25-law3wW*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant Scotch woman as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; can take the entire charge night and day; bring it up on the bottle if required; the best of City and country references; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as a good cook and to assist with the washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City references. Call at No. 121 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; two years' City reference from her last place; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 349 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as good plain cook; would assist with the washing and ironing in a respectable private family; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 171 1st-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the shoe-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Frenchwoman as lady's maid and first-class seamstress; understands dressmaking, hair-dressing, &c.; has good City references. Can be seen or address No. 61 4th-av., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH SERVANT, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country; does up linens well; will do the chamberwork and waiting in a private family or boarding-house; wages $12. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., cottage.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, A situation as good cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; has one girl eight years old; would like to have her with her; good reference given. Call at No. 306 East 24th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as cook in a private family; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 109 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman to take care of children and assist with chamberwork. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 30 East 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 221 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A woman who thoroughly understands her business; would have no objections to assist with the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 250 West 17th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN and her daughter, situations to do general housework; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 115 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSMAKER, A few more customers by the day or week; City reference. Address A. B. C., No. 89 West 11th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SWEDISH woman, a situation as laundress; is capable of doing all kinds of washing. Call at No. 227 1st-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good plain cook and laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 61 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK, WITH 7 years' City reference, a situation in the City or country, in a boarding-house or a private family; makes pastries, soups and jellies. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, NO. 404 6TH-AV., near 25th-st., cooks to wash, laundresses and superior servants, white and colored, for City and country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Scotch girl to cook, wash and iron; best City reference. Call at No. 236 West Houston-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSMAKER, WORK in families by the day. Call at No. 218 West 30th-st.

WASHING AND IRONING NEATLY DONE, at 39 East 40th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced girl to do light washing and chamberwork; can give references of the best character from her last employer, where she has lived for several years. Inquire for ELIZA at James Moen's shoe store, No. 50 East 13th-st., or of Mr. Haughwout, No. 490 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as an experienced cook in a private family; can do all kinds of cooking, both meats and pastry and baking; will assist in washing; City or country; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as a thorough experienced cook; understands Spanish as well as French cooking, both meats and pastries, for a small hotel or first-class boarding-house; in City or country. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st.; best of City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business; is a good baker; if required has the best of City reference; would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 339 East 16th-st., near Livingston-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant young woman, as first-class seamstress; is an excellent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands all kinds of family sewing, tucking and dressmaking; first-class City reference from her last employer. Call or address No. 248 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; one who understands her business; no objection to assist in the washing or go a short distance in the country; can bring the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 334 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist at washing; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 137 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid in a private family; is willing and obliging; is a sewer; also a girl to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 817 6th-av., between 46th and 47th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young Protestant woman as cook; is a good baker, and understands all branches of cooking; no objection to assist in washing. Call at No. 216 West 27th-st., Room No. 6, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN PROTestant woman, a situation as child's nurse; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is willing and obliging; best of City reference. Apply at No. 248 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as a first-class laundress; would take in washing and ironing, or go out by the day. Can be seen at No. 33 Crosby-st., between Broome and Grand sts., Room No. 14, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; no objection to a first-class boarding-house, or to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 425 East 17th-st. Call on Monday.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has five years' City reference; no objection to the country. Call in grocery store, No. 347 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and hair-dresser by a young girl who is willing to make herself generally useful, and who will be highly recommended by her present employers. Address No. 78 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of laundry work; City reference from the best of families. Call in the grocery store, No. 347 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress; understands French fluting, all kinds of finery and gentlemen's linen; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 221 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID, or nursery governess, by a Swiss person, accustomed to travel, well experienced in her duties, and speaks German, French and English; best references. Call for two days at No. 176 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City references. Can be seen till engaged at No. 236 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, honest and trustworthy woman as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth. Call at No. 50 East 12th-st., Frinck's Confectionery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who understands cooking in all its branches, meats, soups, jellies and game; all kinds of desserts. Apply at last employer's, No. 16 East 26th-st., near Madison-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 East 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as cook in a private family, with good City and country reference; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 106 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in washing; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 541 1st-av., top floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands the cooking of all kinds of soups, meats, pastry and jellies, and is a good baker of bread; unquestionable City reference given. Call for two days at No. 193 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objections to light waiting; good reference. Call at No. 101 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with sewing or washing and ironing; understands her business perfectly; reference from her last place. Call at No. 119 West 19th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or to take care of a baby and sew; good City reference. Call at No. 262 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress; understands French fluting, all kinds of finery and gentlemen's linens; reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st-st., first floor, front.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as cook, willing to assist in washing and ironing, in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 106 West 24th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS BY a first-class servant, who understands her business perfectly, and has the best of City references. Call at No. 406 East 16th-st., near 1st-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as laundress, with the best of recommendations. Call at No. 303 East 26th-st, top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; THOROughly understands all kinds of cooking; in a first-class family; can be highly recommended for honesty and capability. Call at No. 124 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class laundress; understands all its branches; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 216 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, or would assist with the washing; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 418 4th-av., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, to take in washing or go out by the day. Can be seen at any time at No. 155 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Room No. 7, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, the washing of a few gentlemen; has excellent reference. Call on or address LAUNDRESS, 104 West 28th-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; can make all kinds of breakfast cake; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 93 7th-av., near 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chambermaid; willing to assist with the washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 236 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH COOK, A SITUAtion in a private family; is willing to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 218 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 24 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do general housework or chamberwork; has four years' reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 230 East 29th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to care a baby from its birth, or do chamberwork and care grown children; best reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as good cook, washer and ironer, or do housework of a small family; best reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; best City reference. Can be seen in the store No. 311 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 257 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-RECommended young woman as wet nurse. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., first floor, near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; excellent baker; City references. Call at 9 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; has good reference. Apply at No. 435 East 14th-st., Room No. 9, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; has good City reference. Apply for two days at office, No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid or parlor maid; can come well recommended. Call at No. 134 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A HOME BY AN ENGLISH WOman of middle age, to sew and be useful about the house. Apply at No. 220 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as good cook, washer and ironer; City references given if required. Call at No. 213 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SERVANT, A situation as waitress and chambermaid; City reference; no objection to the country. No. 204 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as first-class chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 161 2d-av., corner 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD FRENCH COOK, A situation in a private family; has excellent City references. Apply at No. 11 Watts-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid in an American family in this City. Call at No. 113 East 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a private family; is a good cook and baker and otherwise thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 341 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PERSON WHO UNDERstands dressmaking and also plain sewing and is an excellent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, a few more engagements by the day or week; would supply her own machine if required. Call at No. 423 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; understands dressmaking and children's clothes; also a situation to do chamberwork, or chamberwork and washing and ironing in a small family; good reference given. Can be seen at No. 94 East 4th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a place as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and plain seamstress in a private family; unexceptionable City reference furnished. Apply at No. 310 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as good cook and baker, and would assist with the washing and ironing; good references given. Apply at No. 81 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as laundress, or would do general housework for a small family; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 434 2d-av., corner 25th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, COUNTRY OR CITY, for a large number of excellent Scotch, German, and other cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls and those lately landed, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as an experienced cook in a private family; can do all kinds of meats, pastries and baking; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children; can be seen for one day; two years' City reference from last employers. Call at No. 744 8th-av., top floor, between 51st and 52d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing, or general housework, by a capable, respectable girl; is a good cook and superior washer and ironer, economical and trusty; best of references given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S nurse by a Protestant woman, who has had many years' experience in the entire care of babies; is capable of taking charge of an invalid lady; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 344 6th-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid; is willing to do fine washing and ironing or plain sewing; has excellent City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 155 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MATRON, housekeeper, or nurse, by a lady who has held a position in an institution in this City for the last eight years; no objection to leave the City. Call or address MATRON, No. 62 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as seamstress and lady's maid, or to assist with chamberwork; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the best of City references. Call or address No. 44 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the very best of City references. Call at No. 519 2d-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION BY AN American Protestant; can operate on the machine; would take care of grown children and do chamberwork if required. Can be seen at 207 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR CHAMBERwork and waiting; no objection to a boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 253 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A Protestant woman, capable of taking the entire care of a young infant. Can be seen to-day, at her present situation, No. 229 East 12th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY ARrived from Denmark, without friends or relatives in this country, a situation as seamstress in a respectable family. Address O. B., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, a situation as cook in a private family; good references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 756 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as cook in a small family; good City reference given. Seen for two days at No. 28 West 14th-st., her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR GENERAL housework or chamberwork and washing; City reference; City or country. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as cook; would be willing to assist with the washing; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; understands the care of silver, &c.; City or country. Call at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as nurse; to take charge of a baby from its birth, or to do chamberwork; good references. Call at No. 145 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as cook, and would assist in the washing; also, another girl to do chamberwork and fine washing. Call at No. 223 West 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, a few families' work, to go out by day or week; has one sewing-machine. Call at No. 242 8th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as seamstress; willing to assist in light chamberwork. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 209 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; has good reference. Apply at 61 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUAtion in a small private family to do general housework; good reference. Call at No. 122 Mott-st., in rear, third floor, Room No. 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands it in all its branches; best of reference given. Call at No. 200 West 24th-st., corner 7th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT chambermaid, who can dress hair, cut and fit, and work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, a situation; is fond of children. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid; is a good plain sewer; has City reference. Can be seen at No. 411 West 25th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN married man, to take charge of a gentleman's farm or to work on shares; understands the care of horses and cows; can give good references as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Address G. N., Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; can give a year's City recommendation from his last employer, as a sober, honest, industrious man, and understands all care of horses; can milk and take care of a garden. Address H. J., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by an English married man; first-class driver and well acquainted in this City; twelve years' reference. Can be seen at No. 1,252 Broadway, Coleman's harness maker; or address note to THOMAS W. H.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family, by a most respectable, sober man; understands his business perfectly; the highest City reference. Call or address J. M., No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN, A POSItion as traveling salesman for some wholesale dry goods or boot and shoe house; has an extensive business acquaintance in Ohio and the West; highest references given. Address W., Box No. 868, Post Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener; can milk; understands his business thoroughly; has had many years' experience; best of City references. Address C. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a sober, industrious single man, Scotch; is a first-rate groom, good driver, and will make himself useful; good City reference. Address A. R., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a sober, industrious single man; thoroughly understands both; is a good milker; has the best of City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTAble Protestant man and wife; the man as gardener or coachman; understands green-houses and grapery; the wife as good cook; good references from their last employer. Address J. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A SITuation as coachman and groom in City or country; can give a year's reference from his last employer; is a sober, honest, industrious man. Address T. C., Box No. 212 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman; has had long experience in care and management of horses; is industrious, sober and reliable; can milk; City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, or No. 1,013 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant man as waiter; understands his business thoroughly; has the best of City testimonials. Apply at No. 746 Broadway, in the grocery.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT waiterman, who speaks English and Spanish, a situation; is master of his business; City or country. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

INSURANCE.—A MAN OF THREE YEARS' experience as supervisor of agencies for a Fire Insurance Company, desires to connect himself with some reliable Company; references furnished. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 120 *Times* Office. Correspondence answered in person.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

BOOKKEEPERSHIP WANTED—BY AN experienced cashier and accountant; reference unexceptionable. Address B. B. LE, Box 109 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., a number of ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses, cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, and those lately landed, English, American, Irish, Scotch, French and German.

WANTED—BY A NEW-YORK LIFE INSURance Company, a gentleman capable of acting as General Agent; none but those perfectly familiar with the business need reply. Address, stating full particulars, Box No. 5,452 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR SCOTCH PROTestant laundress, to go a short distance in the country. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 65 3d-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CANVASSER to solicit advertisements for a leading evening paper. Address Box No. 3,938 New-York Post Office.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Dec. 12
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, Dec. 26
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Jan. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax)	TUESDAY, Dec. 1
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY, Dec. 5
CITY OF ANTWERP	SATURDAY, Dec. 12
CITY OF NEW-YORK	TUESDAY, Dec. 15

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

IOWA	Dec. 5	HIBERNIA	Dec 26
CALEDONIA	Dec. 12	EUROPA	Jan. 2
BRITANNIA	Dec. 19	COLUMBIA	Jan. 9

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25
RUSSIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2
CHINA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9
CUBA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16
JAVA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23
AUSTRALASIAN leaves	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:

Cabin	$130
Second cabin	80
Cabin passage to Paris	145

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard wharf foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 8:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, 2d December.
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

SAMARIA	Dec. 3	PALMYRA	Dec. 17
TRIPOLI	Dec. 10	TARIFA	Dec. 24

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
E. CUNARD.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.

COLORADO	3,015 tons	Dec. 9, at 2 P. M.
NEBRASKA	3,392 tons	Dec. 16, at 8 A. M.
MANHATTAN	2,965 tons	Dec. 23, at 12 M.
MINNESOTA	2,965 tons	Jan. 6.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.

For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage of
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail Steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.

A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.

For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP DENMARK, THOMSON, Will leave SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$250	$200	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

DEC. 9—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with the SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer leaving Dec. 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco Jan. 4, 1869, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FIRST STEAMER
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

Freight taken as low as by any other line. The favorite steamer,
PERIT, Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. Goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos without commission.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,
on SATURDAY, Dec 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.

For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The well known side-wheel steamship
RAPIDAN, F. G. MALLORY, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BIENVILLE follows	Dec. 12
DE SOTO follows	Dec. 19

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.

No Havana freight received on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship THAMES will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, and MONTGOMERY, on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Cabin passage $20.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Dec. 3,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamship GRANADA, Capt. F. M. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $55 currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON	GAGER	SATURDAY, Dec. 5
CORTES	NELSON	SATURDAY, Dec. 12

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Dec. 3.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Dec. 10.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Dec. 17.

For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 3, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship VIRGO will sail on the following THURSDAY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company's steamer ALASKA, sailing on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, at 12 M.

Freight received at Pier No. 42 North River until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, 8th inst.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DELAY
IN OPENING THE
NEW ADDITION
TO THEIR STORE,
Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.,
OFFER AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES
THE LARGEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE
ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS
THAT HAS EVER BEEN PRESENTED IN THIS CITY,
The greater portion
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE OPENING.
Also,
large additions in
PLAIN AND PLAID POPLINS,
BLACK AND COLORED POULT DE SOIES,
TAFFETAS, LINEN SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
NAPKINS, TOWELING,
&c. &c.
PURCHASED AT THE RECENT LARGE
AUCTION SALES,
GREATLY BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

DOWN.

EIDER-DOWN QUILTS,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BLANKETS,
LACE CURTAINS,
LINEN,
AND
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
I. E. WALRAVEN,
No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st., New-York City.
No. 719 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

MACY. MACY.

NOW OPENING—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, WHITE GOODS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, CORSETS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No. 62 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

R. H. MACY. R. H. MACY.

REMOVAL. REMOVAL.

WE ARE OFFERING FINE GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, SUCH AS EMB'D BREAKFAST SETS AND HANDKERCH'FS, POINT AIGUILLE COLLARS, HANDKERCH'FS, &c. BLACK LACE BARBES, CAPES AND SHAWLS, at very low prices, to make ready for removal to our new premises, between 18th and 19th sts., in Broadway.

MILLER & GRANT,
NO. 703 BROADWAY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE
JOBBING DEPARTMENT.

Job lots from auction this week in Millinery Goods. We cut lengths at Piece Prices.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from Bowery.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, VELVETS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
NEW GOODS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
ELGER'S,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

"MAISON DE DENTELLES," NO. 9 WEST 23D-ST., 5TH-AV. HOTEL—Rich black lace shawls, laces of all kinds, and French embroideries cheaper than ever, to close out this superb stock by Jan. 1.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH WILL SELL her entire stock of rich French Cloaks, in velvet, silk and cloth; Opera Cloaks and Sacques at greatly reduced prices, to close the business. 1,168 Broadway.

M. A. DOUGLASS IS OFFERING A SElect stock of Costumes, Cloaks, Ladies' Undergarments, &c. No. 13 East 17th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

MILLINERY.

VELVET BONNETS, $10, WARRANTED worth $20; children's hats and furs; velvet bonnets, $15, worth $30; mink furs, sable furs, half price.
L. BINN'S Millinery,
No. 577 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in First-avenue, from Thirty-sixth to Thirty-ninth-street.

2d. For flagging sidewalks in Twenty-ninth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue.

3d. For flagging sidewalks, north side of Rector-street, from Washington to West-street.

4th. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Sixty-second-street, from Broadway to the Ninth-avenue.

5th. For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fifth-street, north side, from Eighth-avenue to a point 175 feet west thereof.

6th. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street.

7th. For building a sewer in Seventieth-street, from the Hudson River to and through Tenth-avenue to 75 feet.

8th. For building sewers in Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

1st. Both sides of First-avenue, from Thirty-sixth to Thirty-ninth-street.

2d. Both sides of Twenty-ninth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

3d. The north side of Rector-street, between Washington and West.

4th. Both sides of Sixty-second-street from Broadway to the Ninth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on said Ninth-avenue and Broadway.

5th. The north side of Fifty-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to a point 175 feet west thereof.

6th. Both sides of Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, to the extent of half the block on said streets.

7th. Both sides of Seventieth-street from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River; also, all the lots on all the blocks lying between Seventieth and Eighty-second streets and Eighth and Eleventh avenues; also, the west side of Eleventh-avenue, from Seventieth to Seventy-seventh-street; also, Central Park.

8th. Both sides of Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

All persons whose interest are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED,
GUERNSEY SACKETT, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 24, 1868.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Oct. 31, 1868.

TO TAX-PAYERS:

Notice is hereby given, that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15.

On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1 interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES AT MANUFACTURERS' prices; cuckoo clocks, our manufacture; diamond and gold jewelry, silver and silver-plated ware in great variety at reduced prices.
A. FRANKFIELD & CO.,
No. 209 6th-av., cor. 14th-st., and 415 8th-av., cor. 26th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SPACIOUS, CHEERFUL AND WELL-FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single, for families, ladies or gentlemen to let, with board, in the handsome double house No. 213 West 23d-st., situate within two minutes' walk of Pike's Opera House, the 23d-st. stages and the 8th-av. cars. Liberal table and moderate terms.

A VERY PLEASANT THIRD PARLOR, with ample closets, hot and cold water, either furnished or unfurnished, with board; three windows; delightful southern exposure; location excellent. Inquire at No. 140 East 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A QUIET FAMILY OF THREE adults, gentleman, wife and son, sitting room and two bedrooms, with board, in a private family, between 9th and 17th sts., Irving-place and 5th-av. Address W. H., Station D.

BOARD—WANTED, BY TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen, front and back rooms on second or third floor, furnished, with breakfast and dinner. Location between 4th and 6th avs., and 20th and 40th sts. Address, with terms, E. W. J., Box No. 5,518 Post Office.

$25 A WEEK FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, first-class board and real home comforts; family small and private; no boarders; East 49th-st., near Lexington-av. Address Post Office Box No. 4,692

$2 50 PER WEEK FOR A NICELY-furnished room, with conveniences for fire, in a small family, at No. 180 Varick-st., on the line of the 6th-av. Railroad.

TWO FIRST-CLASS NEWLY FURNISHed rooms for gentlemen; will furnish board to satisfactory party; location central, near Madison-square and the hotels, No. 52 West 24th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—ONE OF the best locations; view of Union-square; reasonable price to a good tenant. Apply at No. 31 East 14th-st., up stairs.

FIFTH AV.—OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT House, superior suites of rooms with private table if desired. Also single rooms with board in the first-class house, No. 16 5th-av.

BOARD FOR ONE OR TWO SINGLE gentlemen in a private family residing on 19th-st., near Irving-place. Front room on third story. Address Box No. 539 Post Office.

ONE OR TWO FAMILIES CAN SECURE most desirable rooms, with board, in the first-class and elegantly-furnished house, No. 117 East 28th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, wife, and child seven years old. Two rooms, one large and one small, desired. Address, stating terms, F. L. H., Post Office Box No. 55.

PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS ON SECOND floor on Madison-square, with first-class board. Address E. L., Box No. 763 Post Office.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av.—Parlor floor, three rooms en suite, complete, to let, with private table only.

NO. 26 EAST 20TH-ST., (NEW NO.)—TO LET, a large furnished room, with hall bedroom adjoining if desirable.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND THIRD FLOORS No. 230 West 59th-st., fronting Central Park; $20 each.

NO. 87 CLINTON-PLACE.—TWO SINGLE rooms on second and third floors, also large pleasant room on fourth floor, with first-class board.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—NO. 87 HENRY-ST., rooms to let, with board, to families or single gentlemen.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel, large front room and hall room communicating, to let, with board.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—EN SUITE or singly; private family; all modern improvements; terms moderate. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

NO. 102 EAST 35TH-ST., ONE DOOR from Park-av., reception room, suitable for a physician's office, to let, with or without board.

AN ELEGANT PARLOR, WITH BOARD, first floor; location, 34th-st. Apply to W. C. B., No. 103 Liberty-st.

NO. 40 EAST 19TH-ST.—A LARGE HANDsomely furnished third-story front room, with first-class board. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT NO. 32 WEST 26th-st., will let two large, well-furnished rooms; references exchanged.

NO. 1,168 BROADWAY, BELOW 28TH-ST.— Three large rooms, furnished, to let, without board; house has all modern improvements.

TO LET—NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms and bedrooms, with or without board. Reference required.

NO. 61 MADISON-AV.—ROOMS, IN SUITE and single, on second and third floors, with board. Reference.

NO. 58 WEST 23D-ST., FURNISHED rooms with board. References exchanged.

NO. 18 WEST 35TH-ST. — HANDSOME rooms to let, with board.

HARLEM—NO. 168 127TH-ST.—ROOMS TO LET, with board; terms reasonable.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 213 and 214 5th-av.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st.—Thirteenth year.

Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,

Reopened MONDAY, Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

For full information, see circular. Address as above.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.

The 122d Quarter of the Institution, (the 6th of the College,) will begin on Wednesday, Nov. 25.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS'

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 149 Madison-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education with home care and training. Resident French teacher. No extras. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON. Reopened Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies. No 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, WRITing, grammar, spelling, &c., taught at TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery, day and evening. Ladies' Department.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—THE SUBSCRIBER will receive new pupils, day and evening, this week, for instruction in Penmanship and Book-keeping. Rooms No. 42 East 14th-st. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

W. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—Boys prepared for business or College.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL, NO. 40 Irving-place, reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph.D.

TEACHERS.

A SUCCESSFUL TUTOR, EXPERIENCED in the studies of West Point and scientific schools, could attend afternoon or evening to instruct in higher mathematics, English and history. Address THETA, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED LADY WOULD like to give French lessons for her board. Inquire at the French Institute, No. 37 West 33d-st.

IRON WORKS.

SCREW BOLTS.
FORGED NUTS.
FOR STRENGTH AND FINISH UNEQUALED,
SCHWEITZER PATENT BOLT COMPANY, GREENPOINT, L. I.
T. S. YOUNG, Treasurer, No. 120 Chambers-st.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges

MACHINERY.

The most extensive assortment of Iron and Wood Working Machinery in the country constantly on hand at the extensive warerooms of the New-York Machinery Depot and New-York Steam Engine Company, Nos. 126 and 128 Chambers-st., New-York City.

CAR WHEELS.—WE WOULD BE PLEASED to have railroad companies and others interested call and examine AYER'S PATENT CAR WHEELS, one set (8) of which is now on hand at our warerooms.
NEW-YORK STEAM ENGINE CO.,
Nos. 126 and 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A COTTON MILL.—THE SUBscriber, being desirous to retire from business, offers for sale, at a bargain, his factory property, situated in the village of Middleville, Herkimer County, N. Y. This mill has lately had new machinery throughout, and connected with it are tenement-buildings to accommodate thirty families, and an unfailing stream of water. For particulars inquire of V. S. KENYON, on the premises.

A BUSINESS MAN WISHES TO INVEST $10,000 or more in an established dry goods commission house in New-York, either as active or special partner. Address, in confidence, R., Box No. 2,055 Post Office, Philadelphia.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, VELOCIPEDES — ALL STYLES FOR SALE.

GREAT BARGAINS.
100 SLEIGHS JUST RECEIVED.

Sleigh bells, harness, several second-hand carriages, for sale cheap. CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway.

VELOCIPEDES.

The Monod pattern of the two-wheeled velocipede—the best in use.
G. H. MERCER & MONOD,
No. 3 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT PUBLIC POUND, 88TH-ST. and Madison-av., a gray horse and three goats, Dec. 3, at 1 o'clock, and a springing goat on Dec. 5.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE, A HORSE 7 years old, with a harness and wagon. Apply at No. 645 East 11th-st.

$45 WILL BUY A GOOD HORSE 15 HANDS high, as the owner has no use for him. Inquire until sold, at No. 6 9th-av., between 1 and 2 o'clock.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FOR A TERM of years, the first-class dwelling-house No. 31 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., situated within three minutes' walk of ferries to both upper and lower part of New-York City; distance does not exceed thirty minutes from Wall-st. or from Broadway and Grand-st., New-York. The house is 31 feet wide by 70 feet deep. The ground running through to South 10th-st. is 50 feet by 200 feet. The house is most substantially built, thick walls and heavily timbered, and strong enough for a warehouse or factory. It is furnished in the best manner; furnace in cellar, grates and marble mantels throughout; hot and cold water to all parts of the house; baths, water-closets and all modern improvements. The house is frescoed throughout in the best manner. Will be sold at a bargain, or will be leased for a term of years to a responsible tenant. Inquire of WM. WALL, No. 292 5th-av., or WM. WALL'S SONS, No. 113 Wall-st., New-York.

A HANDSOME HOUSE FOR SALE.—HAS all improvements; fine yard, with arbors, grapes, &c.; one-half block from Fort Green Park; premises, No. 47 Elliott-place. See auction sales of WYCKOFF & LITTLE for Dec. 8.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR 21 YEARS— To lease for 21 years, at a ground rent, property to be improved—The plot on 4th-av., middle of block, between 18th and 19th sts., embracing three 26 feet lots by 150 feet in depth; in close proximity to Union-square, the Everett House, Clarendon Hotel, and Arnold & Constable's new store, corner of Broadway and 19th-st. This plot is one of the largest and most eligible now in the market for a ground rent lease, and is in size adapted for three stores of 26x150, or two large stores, or for a large public building.

ALSO

For sale, near Grand-st. Ferry, in Williamsburg, 200 feet bulkhead front, with about 45 lots upland; a splendid site for a manufacturing company. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOME-ST., BETWEEN Greene and Wooster sts., a plot of ground, 50x100 feet, with an L lot 25x100, suitable for a large wholesale establishment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE BLOCK OF GROUND bounded by 57th and 58th sts. and 9th and 10th avs.; price $6,000 per lot. Address Box No. 992 Post Office, New-York.

MERCER-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE—50x100 feet, between Prince and Houston sts.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25x99.11; south side 133d-st., 260 feet east of 6th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 586 6TH-AV.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT VILLA, LATELY the residence of L. S. Watkins, Esq., situated about one mile from Mount Vernon depot, 45 minutes from 27th-st., by the New-Haven Railroad. Apply to JOHN G. FAY, Mount Vernon, N. Y., or JOSEPH D. FAY, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FIRST-class house, till May or longer, on 34th-st., near 5th-av. Apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—FOR ONE, THREE OR FIVE YEARS, at a cheap rent, the fine commodious marble front store, Nos. 66 and 68 Reade-st., near Broadway; dimensions, 50x83 feet; basement beautifully lighted, 54x100. Apply on the premises.
WEAVER, RICHARDSON & CO.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for constructing the portion of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, embracing about 2,650,000 cubic yards of earth-work, the delivery of materials for and construction of 4,500 lineal feet of truss bridging, 25,000 lineal feet of pile and trestle bridging, and for delivery of 400,000 cross-ties and other materials, will be received at the Company's office, in the City of New-Orleans, up to 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.

Maps and profiles of the line, plans of structures and approximate amounts of work to be done, will be exhibited at the same office, on and after December 10, 1868, and blank forms furnished for contracts, specifications, propositions, &c., &c.

All proposals to be addressed to Henry Van Vleck, Chief Engineer for the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, New-Orleans, La.

The Company reserves the right to reject any proposal which for any reason may be deemed unsatisfactory.
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
President N. O., M. and C. R. R. Co.
Office of the Company in New-York, No. 31 Pine-st.

WHITE LEAD FOR THE U. S. NAVY.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1868.

Sealed proposals, to be indorsed on the envelope "*Bid for White Lead,*" will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 5th inst., on account of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, for 3,500 pounds White Lead, *the very best quality*, on account of G. P. Bergen, who has failed to deliver as per his contract for Class No. 56, dated July 8, 1868. Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery *within ten days* after the award is made. Blank forms for bidders to be had at this office. Parties making proposals are invited to be present at the hour named above, when the bids will be opened.
J. O. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster U. S. Navy.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Bergen until MONDAY, Dec. 28, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing and laying water-pipes, stop-cocks and fire-hydrants in the following streets and avenues of said city, viz.:

In Bergenwood-av., from Newark-av. to and through Bergen-av. to Myrtle-av.; in Palisade-av., from Bergen-av. to and through Communipaw-av. to New-York Bay; in West Grand-st., from Palisade-av. to and through Ocean-st. to Myrtle-av.; in Monticello-av., from Bergen-av. to the Newark plank road; in Washington-av., from Palisade-av. to Monticello-av.; in Bramhall-av., from Bergen-av. to the Jersey City and Bergen Point plank road, embracing the following materials:

About 1,700 linear feet of 24-inch pipe.
About 15,840 linear feet of 16-inch pipe.
About 2,150 linear feet of 12-inch pipe.
About 3,264 linear feet of 10-inch pipe.
About 3,278 linear feet of 8-inch pipe.
About 7,275 linear feet of 6-inch pipe.
About 1,240 linear feet of 4-inch pipe.
1 24-inch stop-cock.
12 16-inch stop-cocks.
1 12-inch stop-cock.
2 10-inch stop-cocks.
3 8-inch stop-cocks.
9 6-inch stop-cocks.
82 hydrants.

Bids are solicited both for cement-lined and cast-iron pipe to the full amount of estimate. Specifications, &c., can be obtained at the office of J. W. SOPER, Engineer for the Board, who will furnish all information required.

E. B. WAKEMAN,
WM. BUMSTED,
M. NATHAN,
JOHN HALLADAY, } Water Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 14th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education with books, stationery, and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st January, 1869.

A list of the articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
JAMES B. DUPIGNAC,
THOS. J. HALL,
JOHN JASPER, } Committee on Supplies.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,

In great variety and at prices from
$10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward,
Manufactured by
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order.
A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97-105 East Houston-st.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE and MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, No. 218 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, latest designs, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S marble works, No. 82 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—GENEVIEVE.—At 7¾

Sole Lessee and Director...J. GRAU

SEVENTH WEEK OF THE CROWNING SUCCESS AND IRRESISTIBLE NOVELTY OF THE SEASON, OFFENBACH'S RENOWNED OPERA BOUFFE, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

Presented THIS AND EVERY EVENING at 7¾, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1, and same EVE. at 7¾, with a splendor of mise en scene and cast never equaled. The cast comprises Rose-Bell, Desclauzas, Carrier, Beckers, Genot, Burgoin, Goby, Mussay, Petit, Mlle. Guerretti, Bageard and M. Gabel, who created the role of Pitou the Gen d'Arme, together with the entire strength of the company, numbering 140.

General admission, Ev. and Matinee, $1. Family Circle, 50c.

After 9½ o'clock, general admission half price.

Private boxes for Saturday Matinee can now be secured.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CARD.—The management would respectfully announce that due notice will be given of the opening of this theatre, when will be presented the FOURTH BOOTH GRAND REVIVAL OF ROMEO AND JULIET, from the original text of Shakespeare, and not the Garrick version of the ordinary stage, with NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, elegant and HISTORICALLY CORRECT COSTUMES, PROPERTIES, &c.
J. HENRY MAGONIGLE,
Business Manager.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Broadway, cor. of 30th-st. Open 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY BY THE LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE.
Whose success continues unabated. CROWDED HOUSES. Places should be secured in advance.
MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK. | IXION, The Man at the Wheel.
EVENING AT 7¾ O'CLOCK. | and Send Your Wife to Jersey.

IXION...Miss LYDIA THOMPSON supported by Misses Markham, Weber, Harland, Mrs. H. Beckett and full company. Throughout the day the $50,000 COM. FOOTE, MISS NESTELLE, and a host of living human phenomena, added to which is the THE MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS, and wonders of Wood's Museum, forming the greatest combination of attractions in the world.

No advance in prices. Admission 50 cents; children 25 cents.

APOLLO HALL,

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 28TH-ST.—TO LET, THE LOWER HALL FOR DRAMATIC, MUSICAL OR LITERARY ENTERTAINMENTS, FAIRS, &C.

MUSICAL.

A.—HAINES BROS.',

CELEBRATED
PIANOS
FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS,
NEW PIANOS TO RENT,
No. 46 East 14th-st.,
Union-square.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY, manufacturers of CABINET, METROPOLITAN and PORTABLE ORGANS, offer at their warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country at the lowest prices. New inventions this season; reduced prices this month. Organs $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $170, $200 to $1,000 each. Organs to rent.

BEFORE YOU BUY A NEW OR SECOND-hand piano, rent one for a few months. Then if you purchase, we will deduct the rent, or sell on installments.
STEEDMAN & HOLLYER,
Factory and warerooms, No. 55 West 16th-st.
A good second-hand SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO will be sold at a BARGAIN.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

WM. A. POND & CO., NOS. 547 AND 865 Broadway, have new and second-hand pianos, organs and melodeons of first-class makers for sale, on installments, or to rent, and the rent applied if purchased.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF WINDING UP our present business, we will dispose of our stock of pianos at very reduced prices.
A. H. GALE & CO., No. 207 East 12th-st.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND second-hand grand, square and upright pianos at bargains for cash; also, to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini.

Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time.

For further information apply at the General Office of the Company,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
where through tickets can be purchased.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after December 1, 1868, the trains will run as follows:

8:30 A. M. from Roosevelt-st. Ferry, Mail and Accommodation, for Sayville and Way Stations.

3:15 P. M., Express for Jamaica, Pearsall's Corners, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east to Sayville except Weilwood.

4:15 P. M., Mail and Accommodation to Islip and all stations.

6:30 P. M., Accommodation to Jamaica.

TRAINS FOR NEW-YORK

Leave Islip 6:30 A. M., Mail and Accommodation.
Leave Sayville 7:28 A. M., Express.
Leave Sayville 12:50 P. M., Mail and Accommodation.

TRAINS FROM JAMAICA—7, 8:35, 9:30 A. M. and 3:09 P. M. Passengers for Bay Port, Blue Point, Patchogue and Belleport will take 8:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.
ROBT. WHITE, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., for Greenport and all way stations except Willow Tree. 10 A. M., Northport passenger train for all stations except Willow Tree. 3 P. M., Express train for River Head, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east. This train will run through to Greenport on Saturday night. 4 P. M., Northport passenger train and all stations except Willow Tree. 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale passenger train and way stations. This train will run through to North Islip on Saturday nights. Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9 A. M. for Glen Cove, Roslyn, Huntington and Northport; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 5:10 P. M. To take effect Oct. 26, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:00 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York, through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

3:15 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway, and depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.
Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

TOSTEE, IRMA, AUJAC.
H. L. BATEMAN...Lessee and Director.
UNRIVALED SUCCESS
OF
BATEMAN'S OPERA BOUFFE.
MLLE. TOSTEE,
MLLE. IRMA, M. AUJAC,
And all the distinguished artists
of the
DOUBLE COMPANY.
Houses crowded with the elite of New-York.
SPLENDID RECEPTION OF THE NEW BALLET.
The united Chorus of both Companies pronounced universally the best ever heard.
THIS EVENING, and SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1,
LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN,
Opera Bouffe in one act.
Mlle. TOSTEE in her charming role of...LISCHEN
M. DARDIGNAC...as...FRITZCHEN
To be followed by
BARBE BLEUE.
Mlle. IRMA...as...BOULOTTE
M. AUJAC...as...BARBE BLEUE
Introducing the new
GRAND PAS DE QUATRE,
Danced by Mlle. DE ROSA,
Mlles. FRANCISCO and Sig. CELLINI.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office: Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and also from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily, at Delmonico's, Broad-st.

NEW YORK CIRCUS,

14th-st. opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT...DIRECTOR.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
of the charming Fairy Spectacle entitled,
CINDERELLA; OR,
CINDERELLA; THE LITTLE
CINDERELLA; GLASS
CINDERELLA; SLIPPER,
which will be given at every entertainment by
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN
EXCITING ACTS IN THE RING,
including every variety of
DASHING BAREBACK RIDING,
AND ELEGANT ACROBATIC EXERCISES,
introducing
THE GREAT MELVILLE,
AND MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES,

BEFORE THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The next lecture will be delivered at Steinway Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, by Prof. ALEXANDER, of Princeton College, on "The Telescope and its Revelations." G. W. Morgan will preside at the organ. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock. Music at 7½ and lecture at 8.

Tickets of admission, 50 cents.

WASHINGTON HALL—WILLIAMSBURG.

LAST DAY OF THE ORIGINAL
SIGNOR BLITZ,
MAGICIAN, AND HIS CANARIES.
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.

KENNEDY'S SONGS OF SCOTLAND.

STEINWAY HALL, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2,
A NIGHT O' SCOTTISH SONG,
AND SCOTTISH STORY.

Piano-forte, Miss KENNEDY. Scottish Reels, &c. Admission, 50 cents; no reserved seats. Tickets at the door. Commence at 8.

BIERSTADT'S
NEW PICTURE,
"VESUVIUS,"
Now on exhibition at
PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY,
No. 661 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Ladies, Wednesdays and Saturdays at	2 o'clock.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays	4 o'clock.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at	8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING at his residence, No. 681 5th-av., on MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, FRIDAY EVENINGS or SATURDAY MORNINGS for families. On MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS for gentlemen.

ALSO, at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., on MONDAY, THURSDAY, TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS for families.

Circulars at either academy.

MR. AND MRS. BLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING AND LIGHT GYMNASTICS, at No. 64 West 34th-st. Classes in dancing for ladies and children daily; for gentlemen, Monday and Thursday; classes for light gymnastics, Tuesday and Friday. Particular care taken for round and high shoulders.

STEAMBOTAS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 4 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.

BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.

Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33 foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 4 P. M.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 10, the New-Haven Transportation Company's steamers will leave Pier No. 26 E. R. daily at 4 P. M., instead of 6, as heretofore. Saturday night at 12 o'clock.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 1st, 8 A. M.	Monday, 30th, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 3d, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, 2d, 8 A. M.
Saturday, 5th, 11 A. M.	Friday, 4th, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, 8th, 1 P. M.	Monday, 7th, 11 A. M.
Thursday, 10th, 1:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 9th, 1 P. M.
Saturday, 12th, 2 P. M.	Friday, 11th, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, 15th, 8 A. M.	Monday, 14th, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 17th, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, 16th, 8:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

TROY LINE.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, fare $1 50.—The steamer VANDERBILT will run until the close of navigation, leaving Pier No. 44 North River, near Spring-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 6 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.— Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF RATHBUN, NORTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Nathaniel Norton withdrawing.

The business of the concern will be settled and the business continued by the remaining partners.
JOHN E. RATHBUN,
NATHANIEL NORTON,
JOHN W. ROCKWELL.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1868.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1868.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the name of CUMMINGS & CAMMANN is this day dissolved.
GEO. F. CUMMINGS,
GEO. R. CAMMANN.

MR. GARDINER S. SPOFFORD HAS this day been admitted a member of our firm.
Nov. 18, 1868. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

ASTROLOGY.

A TEST.—MRS. VAN HORN, THE GREATEST Independent Business and Medical Clairvoyant known; has the Egyptian Talisman to cause love and speedy marriages; likeness and name. No. 204 West 34th-st., below 7th-av. Gents not admitted. She succeeds when all others fail.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENTS.

In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

STUART'S SYRUP.

"Extra Syrup" of superior quality, in barrels. Also, second quality Syrup, without brand, for sale in barrels.

Apply at the office of Refinery,
No. 169 Chambers-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—In the matter of THOMAS L. OLDEN, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas L. Olden, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
d3-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR of the *Scalpel*, operating and consulting surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M., and 7 to 9 evenings.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—TO-DAY.

THIS AFTERNOON AND TO-NIGHT.
G. L. FOX'S GREAT PANTOMIME.
MATINEE, At 1½. | HUMPTY DUMPTY. HUMPTY DUMPTY. HUMPTY DUMPTY. | NIGHT. At 8.

The greatest of all living pantomimists,
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX...as...CLOWN.
Mlle. SANGALI and GRAND ITALIAN BALLET.

MATINEE PRICES.—Admission, 50 and 75 cents; Children, 30 cents; Balcony Chairs, $1; Orchestra, $1 50. Seats secured for Matinee six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS,
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS:
NEAR FERNLEIGH—WOMAN'S HATE—FERNLEIGH FARM—WOMAN'S LOVE—THE STOLEN LETTER. ROBERT REDBURN'S OFFICE—A PARTY BY THE NAME OF JOHNSON. MR. DANVILLE'S DRAWING-ROOM—REPENTANCE—REVENGE. STREET IN LIVERPOOL. THE PIER AT EGREMONT. THE NIGHT BOAT—DESPAIR—ACCUSED OF MURDER. FERNLIEGH FARM—UNEXPECTED RETURN. THE LOCK-UP—ESCAPE—SLIPPERY DICK. AUSTRALIA—THE DARK CLOUD—RETRIBUTION—THE HAPPY HOME AND TRUE-HEARTED LANCASHIRE LASS.

As the great demand for seats to witness this most POWERFUL DRAMA has caused much disappointment to those whose applications are not made in good time, it is respectfully urged that advantage should be taken of the fact that the Box Office is open six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers...JARRETT & PALMER
THIRD WEEK.
HOUSES COMPLETELY CROWDED.
THIS WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, 1868.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 1, will be performed
AFTER DARK;
OR,
LONDON BY NIGHT.
Pronounced by the Press and public the
GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
PERFECT CAST. NEW SCENERY,
ORIGINAL MUSIC, APPOINTMENTS, EFFECTS,
COSTUMES, &c., &c.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents

CROWDED HOUSES, UNPARALLELED ENTHUSIASM.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
THIS EVENING. A GREAT BILL.
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
MR. AND MRS. WILLIAMS IN THEIR
ORIGINAL CHARACTERS.
THE CELEBRATED DONNYBROOK JIG.
CONNECTICUT COURTSHIP.
MRS. WILLIAMS AS THE YANKEE GAL.
FRIDAY BENEFIT OF MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
ON MONDAY, DEC. 7, THE NEW PIECE,
THE EMERALD RING,
Written for Mr. and Mrs. Williams by John Brougham, Esq.
WILL SHINE FORTH IN ALL ITS BRILLIANCIES.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE—NO. 728 BROADWAY.

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS.
FOR SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE,
MONDAY and TUESDAY, Nov. 30 and Dec. 1,
AS YOU LIKE IT.
MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS...as...Rosalind
WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
ROMEO AND JULIET.
MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS...as...Juliet
THURSDAY, (only time,) SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS...as...Lady Teazle
GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY. AS YOU LIKE IT.
Box-book open for this entire series of performances.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Miss Sallie Partington a hit; Augustin Daly; RED SCARF; an immense success. THE GREAT SAW MILL; effect received with shouts. THE LONELY MAN OF THE OCEAN; OR THE LAST MAN AND LAST GUN. Matinee SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

DE SOLLA. DE SOLLA. DE SOLLA.
FIRST APPEARANCE of the WONDERFUL TENOR
MASTER RAPHAEL DE SOLLA.
MASTER RAPHAEL DE SOLLA.
MASTER RAPHAEL DE SOLLA.
MASTER RAPHAEL DE SOLLA, THE CHILD TENOR.
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AGED TEN YEARS, MASTER DE SOLLA, AGED TEN YEARS.
Last week of the beautiful operatic burlesque
LA SOMNAMBULA. LA SOMNAMBULA.
LA SOMNAMBULA. LA SOMNAMBULA.
with those popular artists, Unsworth, Eugene, Nelse Seymour, Eph Horn, Warren White, Dan Bryant.
BRYANTS. DE SOLLA. UNSWORTH. EUGENE. BRYANTS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

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GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
When they will produce an original Opera Bouffe entitled
BARBER BROWN; OR, THE PACIFIC SLOPER,
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FIFTH SEASON, 1868-1869.

Mr. THOMAS begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he will give during the coming season, as heretofore,
FIVE SYMPHONY SOIREES,
(GRAND ORCHESTRAL AND CHORAL CONCERTS,) AT STEINWAY HALL,
the first to take place SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 12.
SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS to the series including a reserved seat...SIX DOLLARS.
SINGLE TICKETS, (including reserved seat,)
TWO DOLLARS.
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Reserved seats can now be selected.

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THURSDAY, Dec. 3, at 8 P. M.
At Dodworth's Hall, 5th-av.

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BAPTIST CHURCH, HARLEM,
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At 8 o'clock.

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The Second Winter Exhibition, including the collections of the works of the late Academicians, C. L. ELLIOTT, E. LEUTZE and S. A. MOUNT, is now open day and evening at the galleries, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av.

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LECTURES.

COOPER UNION.

FREE COURSE OF LECTURES FOR 1867-8.

The free course of lectures of the Cooper Union will be inaugurated by Dr. JOHN F. BOYNTON, with six lectures on the Natural History of Creation, on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 8 P. M., and the following MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS of each week.

These lectures will be profusely illustrated by views and pictures illuminated by the calcium light, intended to popularize the latest discoveries in science.

Admission will be by tickets, which can be had gratis on application to the Librarian in the Reading Room of the Cooper Union, at D. Van Nostrand's book store, No. 191 Broadway, and at Brentano's, No. 708 Broadway.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

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ENTERTAINING LECTURE,
"SOCIAL LIFE IN THE EAST,"
WITH LADIES IN TURKISH COSTUME.
PIKE'S MUSIC HALL,
CORNER 8TH-AV. AND 23D-ST.
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 3, 8 O'CLOCK.

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ALL FREEHOLDERS OF ELECTION District No. 1, Township of West Farms, are invited to meet at Little's Hotel, West Farms, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

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TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

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THE ERIE WAR.

(Continued from First Page.)

poses. The last two allegations were so completely disproved (counsel said) by the affidavits made against the petition that he would not delay upon them. Upon the first point—the only one deserving consideration—viz.: Whether the convertible bonds were legally issued or not he would beg to refer the Court to the points used on the late argument in the Supreme Court. Mr. Field continued to say that the policy of the State had always been to enable directors to capitalize their debts, so that the debts of the corporation should be evenly divided between the stockholders. The learned counsel on the other side appeared to argue as if the Erie Railroad Company was a corporation with a fixed capital. That was a mistake. The original corporation which built the Erie Railroad was a company with fixed capital, but that Company had ceased to exist, and the new Company (the present one) was a company formed, not of capital at all, but of stockholders representing the outstanding obligations of the old Company, which were indefinite in amount. The seventh section of the incorporating act declared the right of the Company to take up any line of railroad they were then operating, and to issue in exchange for it any additional amount of stock of its own, at par, equal to the value of the stock of the Company so taken up. The Erie was not like the Hudson River Railroad, a Company of fixed capital. But what if it was even? The twenty-eighth section of the general act gave the power to issue convertible bonds, and that power had been invariable by the Vanderbilt roads, and no later than last year, for the purpose of building a road in Canada. The learned counsel then went into a history of railroad legislation in this country. The original Railroad act of 1848 provided for a fixed capital of the amount that in the opinion of competent engineers would be sufficient to construct the road, buy the right of way, and the apparatus necessary for running it. The next modification of the law was one permitting any extension of capital at an expense not less than $10,000 per mile. The counsel then went into a refutation of the idea that under the general law there was no power to increase the stock. It had been thought by some persons that the section in the general law, providing for an increase of capital by a two-thirds vote of the stockholders, was antagonistic and inconsistent with, and consequently overrode, the previous section. This was not so, Mr. Field argued; the contemplated increase in the different sections were of different characters. The power of the stockholders to increase by two-thirds vote had, in its purview, a general, ante-conceived policy. The power of the Directors to increase the stock through the medium of convertible bonds was one appropriate to extraordinary emergencies and to meet immediate wants, and to give the Directors the best chance of a favorable market. But the power of the Erie Company to issue additional stock was not altogether dependent upon the general act. It had power to receive the surrender of the franchise of any railroad company in this State, or New-Jersey or Pennsylvania, and issued its own new stock in return therefor. There was no limit to its power of absorption; it might take in, if it could form the junction, every line of railroad in New-England, New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, and issue in payment for its own new stock to the amount of two or three hundred millions, and all that power was conferred upon its seventeen directors by the law of the great State of New-York. He would not dwell longer upon this point. The question he would next direct the attention of the Court to was the character of the men who make this application for the appointment of Judge Davies as receiver. It was made in the interest of Belmont, Schell, Work and Drew. It was made in the interest of persons who have entered into a combination to speculate in the stock of the Erie Company by means of the processes of the Courts. I charge (Mr. Field proceeded,) and I desired my learned friends opposite to take up the challenge, that this suit is the inheritor and successor of the litigation of last Spring; that the litigation was begun and carried on in the interest of a most corrupt stock-jobbing combination. That that suit was compromised by one of the grossest frauds ever practiced; and that this suit is revivified by the same parties for the purpose of pursuing the same ends. I don't include Mr. Davies in anything that I am to say about the parties. He is merely an office-seeker, and entitled to all the benefits which that character gives him. I impute nothing of combination or conspiracy to him, unless it may be the lawful combination which may exist between an office-seeker and those who expect to profit by the success of his application. I am speaking now of those who propose to put him forward as their receiver. Belmont and Lucke are charged in one of our affidavits with having made a bargain with Work, Schell, and Drew, to carry on this litigation in their (Work, Schell, and Drew's) interest, they to bear the expense of the suit, relieving Belmont and Lucke of the burden. And there is no word of contradiction of that affidavit. Belmont is the creature of Drew and Vanderbilt. He is the hand that is moved from behind by Schell and Work. They were the original conspirators in the grand *coup* that was begun last Spring and consummated on the 2d of July, 1868. What was that? It was an attempt, as Drew himself now confesses, to amass colossal fortunes by the movements of the stock board, which were to be effected by the injunctions and processes of the Courts to be got one side or the other. Five separate suits were instituted. The counsel gave an epitomized account of the Erie warfare of last March, and continued: Schell and Bloodgood's actions were, he said, brought on the same day and at the same hour, were identical in every word except the names of the parties, and even in the Bloodgood bill the name of Richard Schell was merely scratched out, and the name of Bloodgood inserted. And yet it was now claimed that Mr. Bloodgood was an independent party, and that his counsel (Judge Davies) was a perfectly independent party, having no connection with the Schell and Work scheme. The litigation into which Fisk and Gould entered only in self-defence was continued day after day in the Courts. The challenge was rolled down by his (Mr. Field's) side; that it was a speculation gotten up for the purpose of gambling in stocks, and though the challenge was nominally taken, up when the proof was attempted, the other side shirked the matter until the trumpet of peace was sounded. On the night of the 2d of July Drew, Eldridge, Schell, Work and others met and entered into a combination as corrupt and flagitious as was ever entered into by any human being having control of a corporate franchise and property. They first agreed to relieve Vanderbilt of five millions worth of stock in which he had gambled. What imaginable right could there be to take the one million dollars of Erie money (the receipt for which he held in his hand) and pay it over to Vanderbilt to recompense him for his losses in the Erie speculation? It might just as well have been expended in paying the national debt of Great Britain, and better, for in that case it would be applied to an honest purpose. But to indemnify a stock gambler like Vanderbilt out of the Erie treasury was as monstrous a thing as could be well conceived. Five millions more were paid over to the Boston, Erie and Hartford Road, when the stock of that Company quoted in the market for ten or fifteen. And again, $454,000 more ($25,000 of which was out of the special fund, to touch which was a felony, according to the law of the State of New-York) were distributed among the original conspirators and their counsel. It would be insulting to the intelligence and understanding of any man to say that this was not a gross breach of trust. $150,000 was paid for a receiver, and $150,000 to Work. That was the scandalous compromise made by the first parties, and those were (Mr. Field asserted) exactly the same parties now moving in this Court. It was the same controversy, the same men who compromised the former suit who now start this suit, seeking to attain the same end as before by the same means. It was the return flight of the cormorants to the carcase of Erie. Counsel next went into an argument that there was no real ground for the appointment of any receiver. It was monstrous to lay down as a proposition of law in this State that if A received a note from B, and that becoming alarmed for his debt, he could, before judgment had, secured the appointment of a receiver of B. And this was exactly what was asked in this case. Was there ever a more preposterous claim set up? There was no special fund over which a receiver could be appointed, because no receiver could be appointed in that case except where a lien would lie against a certain fund. But the proceeds of the sale of these convertible bonds got mingled with the general funds of the Company, and could not now be discriminated from the other moneys that went into the Erie Company's exchequer. Counsel next quoted an act of the Legislature, giving power to any railroad company to raise funds, through convertible bonds, for the purpose of laying a double track where but one existed before, and there were sixty miles of the Erie Road so situate. Might not the bonds have been issued for that legal purpose? The bill now before the Court was a good bill for one purpose only, and that was to determine the validity of the stock so got by the conversion of the bonds. With regard to Belmont's application to intervene, counsel submitted, as a legal proposition, that if Belmont came in, it would not be competent for him to controvert any of the plaintiff's (Whelpley's) averments, and one of these was that the raising of the money was necessary for the operating of the road. Belmont could not come in as a plaintiff, because that would oust the jurisdiction of the Court. Mr. Field concluded by saying how pleased all parties were at the probability they now had of getting an authoritative judgment from such an eminent Judge, to whose decision all would bow in cheerful acquiescence.

Mr. Stoughton then rose again and said he wished to make a few explanatory remarks in reference to a misapprehension in the minds of some gentlemen, as to the purport of some statements he had made in his observations. He heard he was understood to argue that Judge Davis had received $25,000 of the special fund, when the fact was that he had received $25,000 out of the fund obtained from the settlement. He also wished to remark that a sum of $500 which Judge Davis received was given before the settlement in March.

ARGUMENT OF MR. CHAS. O'CONOR.

Mr. Chas. O'Conor then summed up generally. After a few remarks as to Mr. Field's knowledge of the facts of the case, he said he would confine himself to the facts in controversy, and not in any way refer to the Judges and counsel. In February, 1868, certain directors of the Erie Railway caused to be issued $10,000,000, of what are called convertible bonds. This issue was characterized by circumstances of very great atrocity. The bonds were issued and sold substantially to a director of the Company at a very low rate, giving him a very great profit, and they were subsequently, in a very secret and objectionable manner—objectionable in form and substance—converted into stock, and that stock was sold in the market in such a way as to yield a large profit to the person who bought the bonds. The chief actors in the matter were Daniel Drew, who had in reality nothing to do with the controversy, Jay Gould and James Fisk, Jr. The two latter were brokers in Wall-street, and active directors of the Erie Railway Company. This issue occurred in February, 1868. Litigation ensued, and it was fully discussed whether this issue was not contraband of good morals and a gross breach of trust on the part of these directors, even if they had power under the charter to issue the stock. The question was also argued whether they had the power to issue it, even if their action was regular and honest, and with good motives. Those matters were brought before Judge Sutherland at a regular Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, and, after able arguments on both sides, Judge Sutherland came deliberately to the conclusion that no such power as they had assumed to use did exist, and it was perhaps hardly worth while to look into the general question of the dishonesty and propriety that had characterized the effect of the issue. He thereupon made an order conformable with that decision. But the controversy being still carried on in the most active and hostile manner, the Erie Railway Company, under the advice of the counsel in charge, appealed to the General Term, where the matter was ultimately brought on for hearing. The counsel on both sides respectively performed their duty faithfully and honorably; but when the case was reached on the calendar of the General Term the counsel for the Erie Railway Company moved for leave to withdraw their appeal. The opposite side objected, and insisted that the Court ought not to grant what was claimed. The question whether they had the absolute right to withdraw from appeal was considered. He (Mr. O'Conor) then quoted a case where the United States had brought an appeal on a writ of error against a judgment in favor of the Minnesota Railroad Company, and the Court then decided that it had control over any process before it, and would not permit a claimant to discontinue. The Court held accordingly and the case was ordered on. It was a confirmance without argument or hearing any of the parties. This was a decision of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York upon a question of corporate law arising under a statute of the State of New-York, made in this district in Special Term, and was acquiesced in by the party before the General Term not appearing to argue it. It is a decision of a Special Term, but that Special Term was the Supreme Court—a decision made on full consideration; and he believed it was the practice of the Courts of the United States, on a question of local statute law, to accept the judgment of the Supreme Court as the law of the case. For the present he would content himself with assuming that here was a fair and full investigation between the contending parties, and on the facts and on the law this $10,000,000 issue was denounced by the Court as not within the powers of the Company, and otherwise objectionable. In the same connection, he would invite the attention of the Court to an act of this year. A bill was laid before the Legislature of the State of New York, prompted by the Erie Railway Company, asking the Legislature to confirm that issue of $10,000,000 of stock; but the Legislature refused to pass the act, but subsequently were induced, for good motives, probably, and previous to the argument which had taken place before Judge Southerland, to pass the act of April 21, 1868, which speaks of the issue of this large amount of convertible bonds. The act does not say it is lawful, but simply declares that it should be lawful for the Company to apply whatever money they obtained by means of that issue to the completing of their road. There were some absolute negatives contained in the statute. The act took measures to secure the money and took care it should not be applied to any other purposes than the completion of the road, and it left open to the future determination of the Courts the legitimacy of the stock; and if the stock was not legitimate, the only effect would be to compel the Company to make good in some way or other the loss suffered by the parties who obtained that stock. All that was said about that legitimate issue was simply part of the general history of the case, and tended to show the character and conduct of Jay Gould and his associates, and tended to enlighten the mind of the Court on matters in reference to the issue complained of in the present case. That issue was not now complained of, for it was disposed of as far as any existing controversy was concerned. There was a second stage in the matter. Parties called in question the action of this Company under the guidance of Mr. Drew. Mr. Gould, Mr. Fisk and their associates were, about the month of July, settled with, paid to their satisfaction. The conduct in reference to that matter was most iniquitous, as the counsel on the other side had said. He did not consider himself bound to contradict that remark, but he wished to say that the observations which had at first been made before his Honor were not more irrelevant to the present issue than they were wanton and unjustifiable as to the parties with whom the settlement took place. On the 1st of July, 1868, by reason of that settlement, Mr. Eldridge, who was, during those transactions, President of the Company, and Jay Gould—who seemed to have been active all through in the disposal of the $10,000,000 of bonds—was elevated unanimously to the Presidency, and some changes were made in the Board of Directors, by which everything was arranged to their satisfaction. Gould and his friends were unanimously elected, and have since continued in complete control; and his employes—one of whom is the ferrymaster—are willing to swear that Mr. Gould is the most competent and respectable gentleman imaginable. It was said that ever so many millions of dollars belonging to the Company were paid out to bribe opponents to induce them all to withdraw, and thus the unanimous election was accounted for. At any rate, opposition would be useless, and he was elected without dissent. The precise matters of the controversy rested upon a certain state of events. Subsequently to the election there appeared in the market a great amount of additional stock, apparently of the Erie Railroad Company. The dealers who preside over the stock market were not sure that there was any further issue of stock, but they appointed a committee to wait on President Gould and inquire into the facts, and they learned from him that there had been a large additional issue. The statements and depositions made warranted the accusation that the Erie Direction, with Jay Gould at its head, had issued $20,000,000 of additional stock, having no reference whatever to the old $10,000,000. The answer was a set of affidavits, containing the charming piece of evasion that no additional stock was issued before the elections, and that no additional stock was issued after the elections, except for the purpose of taking up convertible bonds issued before the election. That was a piece of evasion, and the amount of it was this, that previous to the election they issued a parcel of convertible bonds, and after it they converted them into stock. The stock thus issued after the election created that tenderness in the market, that alarm already referred to, and led to the inquiries which drew from Gould the remark that a large additional amount of stock had been issued. To make clear that about $20,000,000 of stock was issued, he invited the attention of the Court to the second stage of the judicial history of the case. On the 16th of November Messrs. Belmont and Lucke, the holders of 4,000 shares of stock, filed their complaint in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, and obtained a special order to show cause why an injunction should not be issued against these directors, and why a receiver should not be appointed. On the 18th, two days subsequently, and before the return day of that order, Jay Gould (there having been an order obtained in the meantime on his side) went before Justice Barnard, and, on a petition presented, signed and sworn to by himself, spoke of a complaint in relation to $20,000,000 of the stock being issued beyond the power of the Company to issue such stock, stating that stock of the Company could now be bought at 54, and suggesting that inasmuch as this difficulty presented itself, it would be the interest of the Company to buy, purchase and withdraw $20,000,000 of its stock, and thereupon he obtained from Judge Barnard an order which was a modification of the order made two days previously. The orders conferring on Gould the powers of a receiver were modified and extended by the addition of a remark in reference to the application of 200,000 shares of the Company's stock, and purchases to be made at reasonable rates, and not above par. Was the issue illegal? An issue was continued by Gould and his fellow-directors on the Committee, of about 200,000 shares—$20,000,000 of stock. There were a great many matters put forward on the other side which were not immaterial, and a variety of surmises and accusations were not altogether well founded. All the litigation resulted out of the issue of $20,000,000 of stock or bonds, and whether it was issued in any connection with the election that took place was certainly not immaterial. It was issued; but whether the money had been applied to private purposes by these directors, might very well be regarded as not relevant to the inquiry before the Court. But the evidence was strong that it had been improperly applied, that it was now used for their purposes, and the desperate efforts they made to retain control over the funds was conclusive evidence they so used it. There was every reason to believe that the $20,000,000 of stock was under the control of Gould, and any opposition which might be made to his election would be certain of being overwhelmed. The convertible bonds were issued before the election, and the stock afterward. He contended, whether the issue was illegal or not, his clients were entitled to this motion. There was before the Court a statement of alleged iniquity on the part of persons who assailed the Company last Spring in reference to the issue of $10,000,000 of stock. They say that Luckey and Belmont were the hereditary successors of the first opposition, and so on. Where was the foundation of all this? There was talk about Schell and Vanderbilt and Eldridge, who seemed to have the same kind of honor among themselves that there was among thieves. But there was nothing to show any connection with those gentlemen. He wished to say a word in reference to Judge Davis' counsel, who received some part of the amount of this settlement, but this would not in any way affect him. Judge Davis was paid some money, the amount of which he refused to mention; not because it was too much, but because it was too little. [Laughter.] He had nothing whatever to do with the settlement, and Judge Davis should not be reflected on as he had been; and all that was said by counsel in reference to the interference of Judge Davies in the former case would be considered most irrelevant and improper, and afforded no imputation whatever for the imputation on Belmont and Lucke. But to come to the facts. The $20,000,000 of stock were issued in Autumn, and Belmont says it was issued for speculative and fraudulent purposes, and was therefore illegal. The old Erie Railroad Company was dissolved in 1861, and the Erie Railway Company arose like a phenix from its ashes and possessed itself of all its property and all its powers. By the affidavits and pleadings which were before Judge Sutherland it appeared that prior to the issue of the $10,000,000 of stock, the Erie Railroad Company had issued all the stock it was authorized to issue. And an examination would show that it had reached and exceeded the maximum allowance in the statutes specially relating to it. They had gone to the full extent of their powers in everything; and as to the act allowing them to issue new stock for the laying of a new rail or track they had not formed any new track and consequently could not make any such issue. Counsel next read sections 9 and 28 of the laws of 1850, and dwelt particularly on the twenty-eighth subdivision of the last-mentioned section, and contended that the capital stock should all be in the form of capital, and after having made a few remarks in reference to the selling of bonds, remarked that if the issue of the $20,000,000 was not a fraudulent thing, that it was an unlawful addition of 300,000 shares, and an unlawful increase of the capital beyond anything the Legislature ever consented to permit. In reference to a statement made by a counsel on the opposite side, that several railroads issued in excess of their capital, and that such usage was sanctioned, he remarked that there were only two such railroads—the Central and the Hudson River. One issued only a slight excess, but the issue by the Hudson River was by a regular vote taken of the stockholders. Counsel next referred to the litigation before the Court, and first alluded to the McIntosh trial. On the 16th of November Judge Sutherland, at the regular Special Term granted an order requiring the Company directors to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed. An order was granted there restraining Belmont and other people from taking any proceedings whatever in relation to transactions of the Company, and also appointing a receiver of the moneys. Who was the receiver? The ferry agent of the Company, who filed the bill, asked for Jay Gould, the Treasurer, and Gould was appointed. By another Court, Hon. H. E. Davies was appointed receiver. Counsel next censured the conduct of the Company as suicidal in allowing Gould to buy up all the shares of the Company at 54, and resumed: On the 23d, a bill was asked for to show cause why Gould's order of appointment should not be brushed aside, and it was so brushed aside. Counsel were engaged in that matter of appointing a receiver up to 9 o'clock at night, and only left when they were exhausted. While counsel were then with Judge Sutherland, other counsel were elsewhere and obtained an order from Judge Blatchford appointing a receiver for the fund; and decision having been received as half-past eight, that accounts for the lawyers having so suddenly stopped in their arguments before Judge Sutherland. Whelpley, by whose means the order from Judge Blatchford was obtained, was intimately connected with the Gould party, so that that case was evidently one of plain collusion. The action before Judge Blatchford was evidently collusive. In conclusion, Mr. O'Conor observed, firstly, that the directors of the Erie Railway Company have been guilty of gross misconduct in issuing $20,000,000 of stock beyond its authorized capital. There is every reason to believe, and none to doubt, that it was issued purely to subserve the stock speculations and other private interests. Secondly, it stands conceded by the Erie Railway Company, by Jay Gould, and by all who concur with him, including his general compurgator, James Fisk, Jr., and Whelpley, the sole plaintiff in the case, that there ought to be a receiver of the moneys mentioned in the bill and the order of Judge Blatchford founded thereon. By consequence, there was no question before the Court except these: Who should be the receiver, and what measures should be taken to protect the interests of Belmont and others who are not, like Whelpley and the plaintiff, in collision with the President and directors of this Company? Also that any of the managers and others of the Company who committed delinquency manifest and confessed, should not be appointed receiver. Mr. O'Conor continued at some length in support of his arguments, and after contrasting Judge Davies with Jay Gould, concluded his address.

Another Injunction—Still Another Receiver.

Justice Balcom, of Binghamton, sitting at a Special Term of the Supreme Court in that city yesterday, granted an order, on application of the Attorney-General of the State, enjoining the Erie Railway Company, by its directors, from delivering or transferring any property to a receiver or other person, other than the receiver to be appointed by the Court, and naming Hon. Giles W. Hotchkiss, of this city, as referee, to take testimony of all matters, transactions, &c., of that Company, and to file his report, with the evidence taken by him, with this Court. This action sustains the directors of the road against all other persons.

Correction.

In our report yesterday of the operations of the detectives in connection with Messrs. GOULD and FISK, a mistake was unintentionally made in the statement that the officers had orders to arrest the parties named if caught in the act of absconding. It appears that they were directed only to watch the movements of GOULD and FISK, and not to attempt any interference with them. The practical good expected to result from this watch, even had it been successful, adds one more to the many mysteries of the Erie war.

The Rumored Flight with the Erie Funds—Note from James Fisk, Jr.

PORT JERVIS, Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Returning from a journey undertaken in relation to the affairs of the Rolling Mill of the Erie Railway Company, I am astonished on taking up your paper this morning to find that I am charged with having secretly carried off eight millions of dollars of the Company's money. I presume it is to the vivid imagination of Mr. KENNEDY, combined with the vigorous pens of the reporters of the Press, that I am indebted for this enormous calumny. The facts are simply these: I left New-York for the purpose I have stated, without $20, and without a dollar's worth of securities of any name or nature, except the threadbare garments which I usually take with me when traveling. Although upon an errand of mercy, I did not feel satisfied in encroaching upon the sacred hours of the Sabbath, especially since my counsel would not use that day to finish up my affidavits. Accordingly I made arrangements to depart as early on Monday morning as possible. Meeting a gentleman with an enormous roll of papers, which I could not read, and he declined to read to me, I carried them back for examination. Seeing about seventy-five other gentlemen in waiting, each appearing to have a bundle equally large, I feared that there would not be room enough in my car to carry all the gifts of my friends. And like Gen. GRANT, and unlike my friend Judge DAVIES, being indisposed to shake hands with so many, I decided to forego any public demonstration, and to take my car at a point further up the road, unknown to my many kind friends in waiting. The money of the Erie Company is not, and has not been, under my charge, but is now in the treasury, where it ought to be, and has been since the present Board of Directors was entrusted with the charge of the Corporation's affairs. The rival Receivers can get at the funds just as easily now as they could before I left town. I am not so easily frightened by a law suit as to run away either with my own money or that of any one else.

JAMES FISK, JR.

The report which we published in common with most of the newspapers yesterday morning on this subject, was upon information from the Police authorities, and principally by Col. YOUNG, of the Detectives. We presumed, therefore, that it was reliable. Mr. FISK's note speaks for itself.—ED. TIMES.

CONFISCATION.

Important Opinion by Chief Justice Chase.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1868.

Chief Justice CHASE has just delivered an important opinion in a case of confiscation of real estate, under the act of July 7, 1862—that of SEMPLE *vs.* the United States—before the Circuit Court of the United States in this city. It was as follows:

"This case comes before us upon a writ of error to the District Court for the District of Virginia. The proceedings in that Court were by seizure and libel of information for the condemnation, under the act of July 7, 1862, of certain real estate of the plaintiff, in error, situated in Elizabeth City County, within the District of Virginia. The seizure and libel were followed by an order fixing a short day for trial, and directing the issue of monition and publication of notice according to the ordinary course of admiralty. There was no appearance, and the decree of confiscation or forfeiture, after examination of witnesses, was made upon default, and the property was sold under a writ of *venditioni exponas.*

Two points were made in argument for the plaintiff in error. The first is that the act under which the proceedings for condemnation were had, is unconstitutional. Several cases, arising under this act and that of August 1861 of like tenor, have been considered by the Supreme Court. Union Insurance Company *vs.* the United States, 6 Wall 763, and other cases in the same volume. In neither of these cases was this point made, either by counsel or by the Court; and it is a fair conclusion that, neither at the bar nor upon the bench, was the constitutionality of the act doubted. We, at least, unless clearly satisfied that the act is unconstitutional, and satisfied, also, that the point passed without observation in the Supreme Court, are bound here by the action of that Court. We shall hold, therefore, for the present that the act is warranted by the Constitution, but shall be gratified if the question is again submitted to the Supreme Court, and adjudged upon direct argument and consideration. The other point made for the plaintiff in error is, that the suit in the District Court was in admiralty; whereas, being for condemnation of a seizure of land, the remedy should have been sought on the common law side of the Court. But in the Union Insurance Company *vs.* The United States, it was held that a proceeding for condemnation might well be according to forms used in admiralty, although it must be conformed to the course of the common law, in respect to the trial of issues of fact and exceptions to evidence; and, regularly, could only be reviewed after final judgment or decree, upon writ of error. In that case there had been an appearance and claim; but no trial by jury and no exceptions to evidence; and the cause was brought into the Supreme Court by appeal. The Court took jurisdiction of the cause upon the appeal only for the purpose of reversing the decree as irregular, and remanding the cause for further proceedings. In this case the cause is brought before us by writ of error, not by appeal; and this mode of invoking the appellate jurisdiction is peculiar to civil actions as distinguished from causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction. It is evident, therefore, that the plaintiff in error did not regard the proceeding below as a cause in admiralty; and he was right, for though in the forms of admiralty, it was, in substance, a proceeding at common law. If it appeared from the record that an issue had been made and tried by the Court without a jury and without submission by the parties it would be our duty to reverse the judgment or decree in conformity with the principles settled in the Union Insurance Company *vs.* The United States; but nothing of this sort appears. The cause was suffered to go by default, and there can be no direction of trial by jury where no issue is made and no such trial demanded. On the contrary, it is the constant practice to render judgment of forfeiture in such cases by default, without the intervention of a jury (Conkling's Pract., 568.) We see, therefore, no error in the judgment or decree of the District Court, and it must be affirmed."

KAPPA.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—A historical and descriptive account of this great national enterprise was the subject of a very interesting lecture delivered by Mr. H. J. WINSER last evening in the Chapel of the Crown of Life, Eleventh-avenue, in aid of this new house of worship. In addition to much valuable information relative to the Pacific Railroad, the lecture contained a graphic description of the varied scenery along the line of the road, and was replete with anecdote and incidents of a trip across the continent, which drew forth frequent laughter and applause from the audience.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 1—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94⅝ for money, and 92⅝ for the account, ex dividend.

American securities open at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	74⅝
Erie shares	27
Illinois Centrals	96

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 1—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands	11½d.@11⅝d.
Middling Orleans	11⅝d.@11¾d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

PRODUCE—Petroleum is quiet at previous prices.

HAVRE, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

Cotton closed last night at 137f. ₿ cwt. for tres ordinaire on the spot, and 125f. for Low Middlings, to arrive.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 1—1:20 P. M.

United States Five-twenties quiet at 74⅝. Consols, 92⅝ for both money and the account, ex dividend. Illinois Centrals, 96¼.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 1—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is steady. The sales of the day, it is thought, will reach 15,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 66s. ₿ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine. Lard firm but unchanged.

PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6d. ₿ gallon.

HAVRE, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

Cotton dull, both on the spot and to arrive. Sales have been made of Low Middlings to arrive at 124½f. ₿ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 1—2:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market is steady.

TRADE REPORT—The market for yarns and fabrics, at Manchester, is dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn dull; Oats flat; Wheat, 12s. ₿ cental for California White, and 9s. 4d.@9s. 5d. for No. 2 Red Western.

Telegraphic advices received put the total shipments of cotton from Bombay to this port up to Nov. 27, since the last report, at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 1—Evening.

Consols closed at 92⅝ for money and account, ex dividend.

American Securities closed quiet.

United States Five-twenty Bonds	74⅝
Railway shares closed easier.	
Illinois Centrals	96
Erie shares	27

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 79⅛@79⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 1—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed quiet but firm.

Middling Uplands	11⅛d.@11½d.
Middling Orleans	11⅞d.

The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs and Provisions unchanged. Bacon quiet at 55s. Produce market unaltered.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 1—Evening.

Spirits Turpentine, 29s.; Tallow, 50s. 3d. Linseed Oil, £27 5s.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

Petroleum quiet at 54½f. bid; sellers ask 55f.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

Bourse firm; Rentes, 70f. 65c.

HAVRE, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

Cotton market closed firm.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

Sugar—Sales to-day of 5,000 boxes No. 12 Dutch Standard at 8¼ reals ₿ arrobe. Provisions dull.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

Exchange on New-York firm but unchanged. FLOUR quiet but firm; the demand was principally for low grades; Spring Extras, $5 25@$7. WHEAT quiet and easier; sales of No. 1 at $1 20@$1 27; No. 2 at $1 11½ @$1 11¾. CORN dull; New declined 1c.@2c.; Old almost nominal; the business was small; sales of No. 2 at 75c.@76½c.; New, 54c. in store and 57c. on the track; No. 2 kiln-dried, 71c.@72c. OATS dull; sales of No. 2 at 46½c.@47c.; Rejected, 43c. RYE easier at a decline of ½c.@1c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 13½. BARLEY firmer but quiet; sales of No. 1 at $1 57@$1 60@$1 61; Rejected, $1 40. WHISKY more active at 96c. PROVISIONS firmer; more sellers than buyers. MESS PORK, $23, cash, and $21 12½, seller, February and March. LARD moderately active at 13½c.@14¼c. Short Rib MIDDLES, 11½c. BULK MEATS active; Shoulders, 8c. DRESSED HOGS firm at $7 50@$8 60. BEEF CATTLE dull; Common to fair Cows, $4@$4 50; good shipping Steers, $6 37½. LIVE HOGS in good demand; Common to Medium advanced 10c.@15c.; Choice, $6 60@$7 35. RECEIPTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 59,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 37,000 bushels Rye, 3,200 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 73,000 bushels Wheat, 55,000 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats, 21,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 500 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON—The business was small; Low Middling, 22c.@22½c.; the supply was small. HEMP very dull; Undressed, $1 20. FLOUR active for low grades at yesterday's advance; Superfine, $5 25@$5 62½; Treble Extra to Fancy, $8 50@$10 50. WHEAT firm: the receipts were small; Prime and Fancy Fall Red, $1 50@$1 95; No. 1 Spring, $1 30. CORN dull; New, 67c.@72c. OATS declining; the receipts were small; sales at 55c.@58c. BARLEY firm: Prime and Choice Iowa Spring, $1 75@$1 95; Fancy Illinois, $2 25. RYE advancing; sales at $1 15@$1 17, delivered. MESS PORK quiet and unchanged. BULK MEATS easier; Shoulders, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Sides, 13c.@13½c., in dry salt. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. LARD, 15c for Choice Keg. WHISKY firm; the business was small; sales at 97c.@98c. LIVE HOGS active at 7c.@7½c. CATTLE—Common and Heavy are unsettled; Better are scarce and firm, ranging from $2 25@$5 50, gross. RECEIPTS to-day—2,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 5,500 bushels Corn, 4,800 bushels Oats, 7,500 bushels Barley, 4,500 Live Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

COTTON active; Middlings, 23½c.; sales, 6,400 bales; receipts, 8,308 bales; exports, 11,026 bales. Gold, 135. STERLING EXCHANGE—Commercial, 145⅞@146¼; Bank, 146⅞; New-York Sight Exchange, ⅝ ₿ cent. discount. SUGAR dull and irregular; Common, 8c.@8½c.; Prime, 12c.; Clarified, 12½c.@12¾c. MOLASSES dull and unsettled; Common, 45c.; Prime to Choice, 60c.@66c. FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $6 75; Double Extra, $7 12½@$7 25; Treble Extra, $7 50@$8 50. CORN firmer at 78c. OATS dull at 62c. BRAN firm at $1 20. HAY dull and lower at $21@$22. PORK dull at $24 50. BACON dull; Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15½c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c. LARD dull; Tierce, 15¼c.; Keg, 16¼c. WHISKY steady; Rectified, $1@$1 08¼. COFFEE advanced ½c.@¾c.; Fair, 14½c.@15c.; Prime, 16½c.@17c.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,500 bbls.; Wheat, 55,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats; 15,000 bushels. FLOUR quiet and steady; sales 250 bbls. City Ground at $7@$7 50. RYE FLOUR nominal at $7. WHEAT nominal and inactive; No. 2 Spring, $1 27@$1 40. CORN dull; sales car lots at $1 02@$1 04 according to quality; New nominal at 88c.@90c. OATS dull; small sales at 65c. RYE held at $1 48 for No. 1 Western. BARLEY lower; sales 3,000 bushels four-rowed Canada at $1 90; four car loads ditto at $1 85. MESS PORK unchanged. LARD unchanged. HIGHWINES, $1 02 bid; $1 04 asked.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

TOBACCO—Sales 55 hhds.; Common Lugs to Cutting Leaf, $5 50@$27. COTTON, 22½c. LIVE HOGS active at 7½c.@8c., gross; the receipts were heavy. Superfine FLOUR, $5 25@$6. WHEAT, $1 75@$1 80. CORN, 50c.@55c. OATS, 45c.@47c. RYE, $1 30. MESS PORK, $23. LARD, 14½c.@15c. Bulk Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. HAMS, 11½c. Shoulders, 8c.; Sides, 11c. Free WHISKY nominal at 98c.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

FLOUR dull and weak; City Double Extra, $6 25@$6 50; Choice Country, $6; Extra, $5 50@$5 75. WHEAT declining; sales of No. 1 at $1 21; No. 2 at $1 11. OATS firm; sales of No. 2 at 47c. CORN nominal. RYE firm and active; No. 2, in store, $1 03. BARLEY nominal. RECEIPTS to-day—1,000 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats.

CAMBRIDGE, Tuesday, Mass., Dec. 1.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 502 head; Market somewhat firmer, and last week's prices are fully maintained, with an advance in some instances; Extra, $12@$13; First Quality, $11@$11 50; Second Quality, $10@$10 50; Third Quality, $8@$9 50. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 6,523 head; market dull; sales Spring Lambs at $2 50@$4 50.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

COTTON moderately active at 23c.; receipts, 1,986 bales; exports, 1,161 bales. Superfine FLOUR, $6. CORN, 70c. OATS, 62½c. PORK, $23 50 for Mess. LARD, 15c.@16c. BACON dull; Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Sides nominal.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The COTTON market is quiet; factors are free sellers; sales, 850 bales; Middlings, 22¾c.; receipts, 1,662 bales; exports, 734 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Dec. 1.

COTTON more active; sales, 1,267 bales; receipts, 845 bales; Middlings, 23c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 100; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25¾; Reading Railroad, 49¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 54¾. Gold, 135¼.

[Advertisement.]

Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., are speedily relieved, and if taken in time permanently cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. You will find in it also a certain remedy for Coughs and Colds. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

Winter Fashions for Gentlemen's Hats are now out in a decided form, and offer legitimate food for speculation. Viewing the subject with a critical eye, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the styles issued by KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, lead all the rest. Elegance and durability are marked characteristics of KNOX's Hats.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Allemannia	Nov. 18	Hamburg	New-York
Pereire	Nov. 21	Brest	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
Russia	Dec. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Samaria	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Union	Dec. 3	New-York	Bremen.
City of Boston	Dec. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Denmark	Dec. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Iowa	Dec. 5	New-York	Glasgow.
FOR HAVANA.			
Morro Castle	Dec. 5	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Liverpool, by the *Russia*, close at the General Post Office at 7 A. M. No supplementary mail.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.
Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Arizona, for Aspinwall and San Francisco—Oliver Ackley, Mrs. Pomeroy and family, Miss E. B. Durfee, Thomas Pentington, Wm. Pickering, C. B. Marvin, A. Van Siebold, Yokohama; George Pontney, Mrs. Capt. Hazard and daughter, N. B. Bowh and son, Mrs. Thuckerson and daughter, Jacob Loeb, S. Perrin and family, Mrs. J. D. Crooker, W. Casstang, Mrs. Tyler, A. G. Coffin, C. A. Tuttle and 3 sons, H. P. Johnson and wife, A. M. Comstock and family, S. E. Wilson, H. Fritz, D. C. Middleton, Mrs. Gunther and family, Miss A. Taft, M. Bullsche and family, R. C. Fadden, Mr. Haites and child, W. John and wife, H. Blumm, C. H. Sherman, S. H. Green, Mrs. B. Hill, George Mackensie and wife, M. L. Davis, J. H. Clark, C. D. Fitzhugh and wife, Mrs. Geo. Russt and child, H. H. Ralston, F. A. Halsey and family, J. T. Uhlhom, G. W. McIntire and wife, M. L. Davis, J. W. Clark, Mrs. C. A. Barneu, J. M. Bell, L. H. Marshall and family and nurse, Miss J. Percey, Major Breckinbridge and wife, Miss Ada C. Brett, F. Richards and 3 children, J. C. Mensdorfer and wife, A. Mass, Jacob Lindo, M. Gregory and family, Chas. Penrose, J. White, J. White, R. H. Bacon, A. Elliot, Mrs. Barling, Mrs. B. J. Smith and child, Miss Lawson, Miss Griffiths, N. Harrison, W. M. Harrison, H. Hill, wife and son, J. E. Walker and wife, N. Porter, J. R. Hart, W. Craig, R. Raynolds, J. P. Hughes and wife, John Hodge, Mrs. J. J. Bonestelle, Rev. J. Hanson and wife, N. C. Smith and wife, W. Schmidt, J. C. Looser, Mrs. E. M. Howland, Mrs. Sarah C. Swain, J. C. Merrill, C. R. Merrill, Miss Sarah Burrows, Miss Sarah Robinson, Miss Korah Graves, Mrs. James M. Noyes and 2 children, Mrs. Lydia C. Hinckley and child, Mrs. H. M. Hinckley and daughter, Mrs. Judith B. McDonald, Arthur Palmer, Mrs. S. C. Fisher, daughter and infant, B. C. Duffy, C. Powers, wife and child, W. Diller, Mrs. M. A. Kelley, L. Lemaire and wife, R. I. Dougherty, Isabla McSorley, Capt. P. Shirley, L. Gnudelfuyer, L. Feldman, Dr. H. J. Babin, Gen. Fitz Henry Warren and family, Capt. Milton Harton and wife, Thomas Ayon, E. Gursman, A. Vanden Hewell, Miss Russell and ward, José J. Ledesman and brother, S. Myse, S. Cabin, Geo. McLennan, B. Bruhn, S. M. Hebron and family, Mrs. Schmidt and infant, Mrs. A. McCaffrey, Christiana McPherson, Cath. Casey, James Tease, A. H. McDonald, B. Hirschfield and wife, J. J. Mills, W. J. Marchbank, Bridget Melrow, W. J. McKay and family, Geo. McKay and family, A. P. Adams and 3 children, Jacob F. Whitmore, Joseph Whitmore, D. Malcolm, R. D. Malcolm, J. Hart, J. W. Jackson, Miss A. D. Dawson, Dr. C. Schumaker, James B. Finch, A. T. Bell and family, Margaret Bell and 2 sisters, Mark F. Hinckley and 2 children, Mrs. A. M. Jordan, Stephen Welch, Dr. C. C. Newport and family, Miss Eliza L. Young, Mrs. W. Pauwle and infant, Mrs. Mitchell, M. B. Kelley, J. B. Henry.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 1—*In steamship France, from Liverpool*—Mrs. G. W. Fuller, Miss M. A. Wear, Miss Jane Atkinson, Mrs. A. Whitney, Mrs. H. Griffiths, Miss Griffiths, David Bonham, Percey Dickinson, R. Hitchen, George Wilson, and 373 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 06 | Sun sets....... 4 33 | Moon rises... 7 32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 13 | Gov. Island.10 02 | Hell Gate ..11 24

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 1.

Cleared.

Steamships Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, W. P. Clyde; City of Washington, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, H. R. Morgan; Frank, Pierce, Philadelphia; Brunette, Howe, Philadelphia; Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Hatteras, Roberts, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.

Ships W. J. Hatfield, (Br.,) Murphy, Antwerp, Boyd & Hincken; Nightingale, Sparrow, San Francisco, C. Comstock; Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Guttenberg, (N. G.,) Braven, Hamburg, Edye & Brock.

Barks Mary Pratt, Kilbourn, St. Mary's, Brett, Son & Co.; J. E. Woodworth, (Br.,) Nugent, Wilmington, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Union, Skinner, San Francisco, Willetts & Co.; Gazelle, Shaw, Buenos Ayres for orders, H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brigs Florence, (Br.,) Ekerman, Point au Petre, Jones & Lough; Emma L. Hall, Blanchard, Cardenas, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners L. Bill, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett & Bro.; Sarah Bernice, Proctor, Elizabethport, Snow & Richardson; O. C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford; Lois, Snow, Point au Petre, B. J. Wenberg; B. H. Jones, Davis, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steamship France, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool Nov. 18, via Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and 382 passengers to National Steamship Co.

Steamship Albemarle, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Smidt, (N. G.,) Raschen, Bremen Nov. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Thiele, Motz & Co.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Steamship Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steamship Eureka, Brown, Egg Harbor, with mdse. to master.

Bark Peter C. Warwick, (of Cardiff,) Chichester, Rio Janeiro 43 ds., with coffee and 3 passengers to Pendergast Bros. Had strong W. and N. W. winds from lat. 30 N.

Brig Edith, (Br.,) Williams, Havana 15 ds., with sugar to C. P. Fischer & Co.—vessel to Witham & Ogilvie. Had heavy N. E. and N. W. winds the entire passage; was 7 ds. N. of Hatteras. Sld. in co. with schr. Nelly Star, for New-York.

Schr. Mary & Susan, (of Nassau,) Johnson, Harbor Island 14 ds., with oranges to Joseph Eneas. Had strong W. and N. W. winds the entire passage; was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Julie, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Plaatje, Porto Grande, N. G., with cocoa nuts to James Douglas. Had light baffling winds the entire passage.

Schr. Kalma, Cook, Indianola 29 ds., with hides, &c., to N. L. McCready & Co. Had strong head winds all the passage.

Schr. Setagawa, (of Gloucester,) Bryant, Baracoa 14 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall. Has had northerly gales the entire passage.

Schr. Matthew Kinney, (of Norfolk,) Ogier, Darien 12 ds., with lumber to H. W. Loud & Co. Had northerly gales the entire passage; lost small boat, mainboom and split sails; been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. J. P. Robinson, Harding, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. J. R. Pearsall, Campbell, Newburg, for New-Haven.

Schr. W. D. Bentley, Morgan, South Amboy, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Emma Lasher, Horton, Poughkeepsie, for Wareham.

Schr. Adelia Kelly, Young, Gloucester, with fish to Nickerson & Co.

Schr. Fairwind, Bowman, New-Bedford.

Schr. Hudson, Champlin, Providence.

Schr. Jas. R. Diverty, Diverty, New-Haven.

Schr. Olstrom, Mayo, Portland, Conn.

Schr. David S. Stiner, Butler, Providence.

Schr. John A. Buckalew, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Bemingway, Providence.

Schr. Fountain, Bennett, Fall River.

Schr. Helen Mar, Nickerson, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Entire, Kneve, Norwich.

Schr. James Buchanan, Kelly, New-Haven.

Schr. Dorretta Kahn, Stocking, Portland, Conn.

Schr. H. A. Denning, Bouman, Portland, Conn.

Schr. R. M. Clark, Stocking, Portland, Conn.

Schr. D. B. Pitts, Nickerson, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Martin Van Buren, Harding, New-Haven.

Schr. Ann Trumbell, Kelly, New-Haven.

Schr. Veranda, Pond, Providence.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Gust, Johnson, Hartford.

Schr. F. G. Russell, Clark, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Mary E. Sandford, Hatch, Providence.

Schr. C. C. Godwin, Bishop, Providence.

Schr. Flag, Edwards, Albany, for Norwich.

Schr. A. B. Tuttle, Hackett, Rondout, for Boston.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Washington, for Liverpool via Halifax; Germania, for Hamburg; Arizona, for Aspinwall; Cleopatra, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston. Ships Atlantic and Annie M. Smull, for San Francisco.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 1—Arr. barks E. H. Yarrington, from Smyrna; Gan Eden, from Cadiz; brigs Unicorn, from Surinam; Roamer, from Elizabethport; Sea Foam, do.; Potomac, from Port Johnson; schrs. G. W. Kimball, Jr., from New-York; Monadnock, from Jacksonville; Snow Squall, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 1—Arr. brig Ceres, from Richmond for Bahia.

Passed up for Baltimore—Bark Amazon, from Rio; brig Lattimer, from Porto Rico; schrs. Petrel, from St. Andrew's; Willie, from Cardenas; Flora, from Halifax.

Passed out—Steamer Key West, for Charleston.

PROVINCETOWN, Dec. 1—In port, steamer Dirigo, from Portland for New-York; brig Emily, from New-Orleans via Hyannis, for Boston.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 1—Arr. ship British Queen, from Liverpool; schr. Nevada, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Willard, Nickerson, New-Haven, for Elizabethport, ran ashore on the east end of Blackwell's Island. Will come off the next high water.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The schr. John H. Allen, of and from Philadelphia, with a cargo of coal, went ashore in the storm to-day, near Scituate. The vessel lies in an exposed position.

Spoken, &c.

Amazon—bark, from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore, Nov. 22, lat. 31 46 N., lon. 73 24 W.

Cordova—brig, from Havana for Newport, R. I., Nov. 25, lat. 35 45, lon. 73 50.

Solferino—schr., from Havana for Nova Scotia, 11 ds. out, Nov. 20, lat. 32 53, lon. 77.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Dec. 1.—The steamer Cuba arrived here this morning from Baltimore.

The steamer Eagle arrived here at noon to-day from New-York.

At Baracoa, Nov. 16, schr. Azelda & Laura, for Charleston, S. C., Nov. 18.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec 1.—The steamship Siberia, of the Cunard Line, arrived at this port at 9 o'clock last evening, all well.

Marine Disasters.

LISBON, Dec. 1.—The brig Gladiator, Capt. Nickerson, which sailed from New-York Oct. 31, arrived here yesterday in a leaking condition, having experienced a heavy gale.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 1.—The ship Isabella, Capt. Kerr, which sailed from Liverpool for New-York, put into this port last evening, having been damaged in a collision during a violent gale. The extent of the damage has not been ascertained.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1.—The crew of the ship Fleetwing, of Quebec, which was recently abandoned at sea, have safely arrived at Falmouth.

Sailed.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1.—The steamship Cuba, of the Cunard Line, left this port yesterday, (Monday,) for New-York, instead of Saturday, (28th,) her regular day.

PANTALOONS
TO ORDER,
IN OUR
Custom Department,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

We will close our Fall importation of the PARIS and LONDON FANCY CASSIMERES, choicest styles, at the following prices:

$22 quality at $17 per pair.
$20 quality at $15 per pair.
$17 quality at $13 per pair.

DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
565 & 567 BROADWAY,
CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC TO THEIR ELEGANT AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF
NICKLE SILVER
AND FINE
WHITE METAL
ELECTRO PLATED
TABLE WARE
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR THEM BY THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY

FREEMAN & BURR.

124 Fulton, OVERCOATS, $10.
Corner Nassau-st. OVERCOATS, $10, $15.
124 Fulton, OVERCOATS, $10, $15, $20.
Corner Nassau-st. OVERCOATS, $10, $15, $20, $25.
124 Fulton, OVERCOATS, $10, $15, $20, $25, $30.
Corner Nassau-st. OVERCOATS, $10, $15, $20, $25, $30.
124 Fulton, OVERCOATS, $10, $15, $20, $25.
Corner Nassau-st. OVERCOATS, $10, $15, $20.
124 Fulton, OVERCOATS, $10, $15.
Corner Nassau-st. OVERCOATS, $10.
124 Fulton, OVERCOATS at the above and all intermediate prices.
Corner Nassau-st. OVERCOATS for Men, Youth and Boys.

FREEMAN & BURR, CLOTHING WAREHOUSE. Men's and Boys' Clothing of every description. Gent's Furnishing Goods, Cardigan Jackets. Garments made to measure.

Our new rules for self-measurement and price list mailed free on application.

FURNITURE.
SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!
To Close the Business.
MEEKS,
No. 686 BROADWAY,
NEAR 4TH-ST.,

Offers his entire stock of rich and fashionable Furniture, worth over

$150,000,
At an Immense Sacrifice!
To Close the Business.

Having concluded to retire from the furniture business, I would respectfully inform my old customers and the public that this is a bona fide sale for the above reason.
JOHN MEEKS, JR.

NO. 24 JOHN-ST.
BARCLAY & CARY
MANUFACTURERS OF THE FINEST GRADES OF
SILVER
PLATED
WARES.

These goods are manufactured by ourselves, and are unsurpassed for quality and beauty of finish by any in the market.

A large and varied assortment of the choicest patterns always on hand, and each article warranted by our trade-mark.

N. B.—A fine assortment of Electro Plate on Nickel Silver, far superior to the best imported ware and equal to the finest home-made.

NO. 24 JOHN-ST.

CALIFORNIA WINES.
PERKINS, STERN & CO.,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY-ST., NEW-YORK,
NO. 108 TREMONT-ST., BOSTON,
NOS. 34 AND 36 LA SALLE-ST., CHICAGO.

Have on hand a large and choice collection of the best brands of the above Wines. The excellent reputation enjoyed by California Wines in the Atlantic States is due to our efforts to give to the people only good and pure wines. Our house is the only one that has been OFFICIALLY INDORSED by the ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA VINTNERS, and also by the UNITED STATES SENATORS, GOVERNORS, and other PROMINENT MEN having a personal knowledge of us and our method of doing business. For the approaching Holiday Season no more acceptable present can be given than a case of our Wines. Securely packed for transportation, it costs but $12—which is not more than half the cost of a Foreign Wine of as good quality. Address orders to either of our offices, and they will receive prompt attention.

LOOK AT THE PRICES OF
White French China,
ALL OF THE NEW PLAIN SHAPES.

Dinner sets, 130 pieces	$30 00	Send for list.
Tea sets, 44 pieces	7 00	
Dinner plates, ₿ dozen	2 50	
Tea Plates, ₿ dozen	1 80	
Cups and saucers, ₿ dozen, 24 pieces	2 00	
Water goblets, ₿ dozen	2 30	Good article.

Gold band and fancy-colored tea sets from $10 to $15.
WHITE PARISIAN STONE CHINA DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS at equally low rates.
CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TEA TRAYS, CUT AND PRESSED GLASS, &c., &c.

Orders sent by mail will be promptly filled and forwarded, by express or otherwise, to all parts of the country, and money collected on delivery.

WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, (only store,)
Middle of the Cooper Institute Block, New-York City.
Remember WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, middle of the block.

THE
STEWART'S OF CHICAGO.

The large marble store latterly occupied by Potter Palmer and Field & Leiter, and the best wholesale and retail dry goods stand in Chicago, is TO RENT for a year or term of years. Address
THOMAS LYMAN,
No. 1 Portland Block, Chicago, Ill.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.
BUY YOUR SILVERWARE
From the Manufacturers,
FORD & TUPPER,
No. 609 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

SUPERIOR PLATED WARE
AND CUTLERY.
TIFFANY & CO.,
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
OFFER A CHOICE SELECTION OF THE FINEST SHEFFIELD AND AMERICAN ELECTRO-PLATE.
ALL THESE ARTICLES FOR COMPLETE
DINNER,
DESSERT,
TEA SERVICES,
AND THE FINEST
SHEFFIELD TABLE CUTLERY,
WITH SILVER ELECTRO-PLATE AND IVORY HANDLES.

To Close the Business of the Present Firm,
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOV. 30,
WHITE, WHITMAN & CO.,
NOS. 234 & 235 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF READY-MADE
CLOTHING
At Actual Cost.
Stock Must be Closed Before Jan. 1, 1869.
PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING WILL FIND THIS AN OPPORTUNITY TO
SAVE 20 PER CENT.
FOR STYLE AND WORKMANSHIP, OUR GOODS ARE SUPERIOR TO ANY IN THE CITY.

CLOSING OUT SALE.
E. W. BURR, Trustee,
NO. 791 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE GRACE CHURCH,
now offers the entire unequaled assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FINE JEWELRY,
POSITIVELY WITHOUT REFERENCE TO COST TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF JNO. A. REED.

ESTABLISHED IN NEW-YORK CITY IN 1852.
REDFIELD
& RICE,
NO. 4 MAIDEN-LANE,
MAKERS OF THE FINEST GRADES OF
SILVER
PLATED
WARES.

We make our own goods, deposit the silver accurately by weight, and warrant each article by our trade-mark on the base, and by written guarantee if preferred. They are equal to the finest grades of English and French wares, are artistic in design, and elegantly ornamented.

CUTLERY.
PEARL, IVORY AND RUBBER CUTLERY in great variety, plated and unplated, in quantities as required.
NO. 4 MAIDEN-LANE.

COLD-INE
FOR COLDS. FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.

WINTER
UNDERSHIRTS & DRAWERS.
SHAKER HAND-KNIT SOCKS
AND
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
VANDERLIP & TAYLOR,
(LATE A. RANKIN & CO.,)
NO. 96 BOWERY,
AND NO. 939 BROADWAY, CORNER 22D-ST.

F. W. LASAK'S SON,
LATE OF 520 BROADWAY.
FURS. FURS.
REMOVED TO 682 BROADWAY,
Where will be found the usual assortment of FURS, of superior quality and workmanship.
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S FURS of all kinds on hand and to order.
F. W. LASAK'S SON,
682 BROADWAY, COR. GREAT JONES-STREET.

FURS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
CHOICE SETS IN RUSSIAN SABLE, ASTRAKHAN, ERMINE, MINK, CHINCHILLA, SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c., &c. MINK SETS, $30 and upward. ASTRAKHAN SACQUES, $60. Misses' Sets in French Ermine and Siberian Squirrel at $5. Every buyer guaranteed satisfaction.
BURKE, No. 469 Broadway, adjoining Lord & Taylor,
Branch No. 128 Fulton-st.

LADIES'
WATCHES.
A. C. BENEDICT,
NO. 28 BOWERY,
Has the FINEST retail STOCK of LADIES' WATCHES in the City, MADE TO ORDER—just received; will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES and WARRANTED.

SKATES.
SKATES FOR MEN!
SKATES FOR WOMEN!
SKATES FOR CHILDREN!
SKATES AT RETAIL!
SKATES AT WHOLESALE!

We have added to our establishment a department for the sale of SKATES only, where we offer a very complete assortment at reasonable prices. Illustrated Price Lists furnished on application.
PATTERSON BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, NO. 27 PARK-ROW.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY LEWIS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry Lewis, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of November, 1868.

d2-law3wW GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.